

MIDDLE EGYPTIAN

AN INTRODUCTION

Gertie Englund

Second edition

UPPSALA 1995

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**Middle Egyptian - An Introduction
Second Edition**

Distributed by

*Uppsala University
Department of Egyptology
S-753 10 Uppsala*

**Tryckeri Balder AB
Stockholm 1995
ISBN 91-506-1114-3**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

1. THE ALPHABET AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ABOUT NOUNS	1
A. Ideograms	2
B. Determinatives	2
C. Feminine forms	2
2. SYLLABIC SIGNS AND MORE ABOUT NOUNS	3
A. Syllabic signs	3
B. Gender and number	3
C. Genitive	5
1. The direct genitive	5
2. The indirect genitive	6
3. PERSONAL SUFFIXES OR SUFFIX-PRONOUNS	6
* <i>The pronoun tw</i>	8
4. NOMINAL SENTENCES	8
A. Noun + Noun	9
B. Independent pronoun + Noun	9
C. Independent pronoun + Independent pronoun	9
* <i>Independent pronouns</i>	9
5. NOMINAL SENTENCES (cont.)	10
Sentences with <i>pw</i>	
1. Noun + <i>pw</i>	10
2. Noun + <i>pw</i> + Noun	11
* <i>Demonstrative pronouns</i>	12
6. PREPOSITIONS	14
Adverbial phrases	15
7. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES	16
Patterns with and without <i>iw</i>	
1. With preposition + noun or suffix	16
2. With preposition + infinitive	17
* <i>The adjective nb</i>	18

* <i>Numerals</i>	19
1. <i>Cardinal numbers</i>	19
2. <i>Ordinal numbers</i>	20
3. <i>Fractions</i>	21
8. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES	21
Patterns with non-enclitic particles	
* <i>Non-enclitic particles</i>	22
* <i>Dependent pronouns</i>	23
* <i>Self</i>	23
9. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES	24
Patterns with the stative	
* <i>The stative</i>	25
* <i>Enclitic particles</i>	26
10. ADJECTIVES AND ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES	27
1. <i>Dependent Adjectives</i>	27
A. <i>Ordinary adjectives</i>	27
B. <i>Nisbe-adjectives</i>	29
2. <i>Independent adjectives</i>	31
11. VERBS	32
Classification	
12. VERBS	33
Moods, Tenses, and Aspects	
* <i>The sdm.f form</i>	33
13. THE IMPERATIVE	34
14. INDICATIVE FORMS IN MAIN SENTENCES	36
A. <i>The Present tense</i>	36
B. <i>The Past tense</i>	37
C. <i>The Future tense</i>	38
15. THE PROSPECTIVE	38
16. THAT-FORMS	40
A. <i>In non-initial position</i>	41
B. <i>In initial position</i>	41
17. OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN MAIN SENTENCES	43
A. 1. <i>ḥ^c.n</i>	43
2. <i>wnn.f</i>	44
3. <i>wn.in</i>	44
4. <i>wn.hr</i>	45

5. <i>wnn.hr</i>	45
B. 1. <i>sdm.inf</i>	45
2. <i>sdm.hr.f</i>	46
3. <i>sdm.k3.f</i>	46
18. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES	47
Circumstantial clauses	
1. Marked circumstantial clauses	47
2. Unmarked circumstantial clauses	48
* 'Conjunctions'	49
<i>Temporal prepositions-conjunctions</i>	49
<i>Conditional prepositions-conjunctions</i>	49
<i>Comparative prepositions-conjunctions</i>	50
<i>Causal prepositions-conjunctions</i>	50
<i>Final prepositions-conjunctions</i>	51
19. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES	51
Relative or Adjectival clauses	
1. Clauses with <i>nty</i>	51
Resumptive words	52
2. Participles and Relative forms	52
Resumptive words	58
20. EMPHATIC NOMINAL SENTENCES	59
A. Cleft bipartite nominal sentences	59
B. Cleft tripartite nominal sentences	60
21. INTERROGATIONS	61
A. The interrogative converter <i>in</i>	61
B. Interrogatives	61
22. THE PASSIVE VOICE	63
23. THE NEGATIVE	65
I. Main sentences	65
A. Negation of the predicative nexus	65
1. <i>n...is</i>	65
2. <i>n</i>	66
3. <i>nn</i>	67
4. <i>imi</i>	67
B. Negation of a word or expression	68
1. <i>tm</i>	68
2. <i>m</i>	68
II. Subordinate clauses	69
1. <i>n-is</i>	69
2. <i>tm</i>	69

3. <i>iwty</i>	70
* <i>Table of negative patterns</i>	71
24. WORD ORDER	72
The position of direct and indirect objects	
25. TOPICALIZATION	72
26. MISCELLANIES I	74
A. There is / was	74
B. Possessive sentences	75
27. MISCELLANIES II	76
A. <i>sdm pw ir.n.f</i>	76
B. <i>sdm in NN</i>	76
C. <i>sdmt.f</i>	77
28. SUMMARY I	77
Simple and compound tenses	
A. Basic forms	77
B. Auxiliary + basic form	77
C. Initial bare <i>sdm.f</i>	78
D. Initial bare <i>sdm.n.f</i>	78
E. Continuative <i>sdm.n.f</i>	78
F. <i>sdm.in.f, sdm.hr.f, sdm.k3.f</i>	78
29. SUMMARY II	79
A key to sentence and clause patterns	
SIGN LIST	82
WORD LIST	126
INDEX AND TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS	140
LIST OF REFERENCES	144

PREFACE

This book is a slightly revised version of my book from 1988 *Middle Egyptian An Introduction*. The different look of it is mostly due to a more modern computer technique.

The book presents a short introduction to the Egyptian language suitable for use in beginning classes. It is meant as a simplified presentation of Middle Egyptian grammar according to Polotsky's analysis of the structure of the language. The aim has been to utilize the same approach and terminology without burdening the beginner with a critical analysis of the ideas involved. It is intended to introduce the student to the basic terminology and thus to prepare him or her for future studies of modern works dealing with ancient Egyptian grammar. This being the aim much in the book may appear oversimplified to the linguist and specialist in Egyptian grammar.

After many years of teaching beginners I have deemed it necessary to devote space to the definition of basic grammatical terms, attempting to compensate for the gaps in the teaching of grammar in today's schools. I hope that the terminology definitions will help the beginning student to overcome the problems of studying a foreign language of different structure.

The difficulty involved in learning Egyptian is, however, not only that associated with grammatical structures but also one of learning a new script. The many examples are intended to acquaint the student with frequently used signs and to assist in the acquisition of a basic vocabulary.

The hieroglyphs appearing in this book have been drawn by a computer using the program *Glyph for Windows* made by Hans van den Berg at the Centre for Computer-aided Egyptological Research at Utrecht University, The Netherlands.

I want to repeat my thanks to those who assisted in the elaboration of the previous version: my colleagues Paul J. Frandsen, Copenhagen, Lana Troy, Uppsala, and Britta Eriksson, Uppsala as well as to two students in Uppsala, Åsa Strandberg and Geoffrey Metz who took over most of the new encoding of the hieroglyphs for this version.

Uppsala in May 1995
Gertie Englund

INTRODUCTION

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE RELATIONSHIP

The language used in Ancient Egypt belongs to the Hamito-Semitic family. This family, that is also called Afro-Asiatic, comprises five sub-groups of languages in the Middle East and North Africa: 1. Semitic, 2. Egyptian, 3. Cushitic, 4. Berber, and 5. Chadic.

To the Semitic group belongs languages such as Akkadian, Aramaic, Hebrew, Phoenician, and Arabic. Cushitic comprises certain languages in Somalia and Ethiopia such as Somali and Galla. Berber is found in Northern Africa and includes the languages of the Tuaregs and the Kabyles. Chadic, which is used in Northern Central Africa, has come of late to be counted as a member of this language family.

The relationship of these languages is established on the basis of similarities in grammar and basic vocabulary. The exact relationship of the languages is, however, a very delicate question as some of them are modern languages lacking written documentation for earlier stages (Berber, Cushitic, and Chadic), others go back 2000 to 5000 years and are now extinct (Egyptian, Akkadian, and Aramaic).

EVOLUTION OF THE LANGUAGE

Written documents covering 3500 years of Pharaonic civilization have acquainted us with the language of Ancient Egypt and enabled us to follow its evolution, which is closely related to that of the historic periods. At the beginning of our era, after the end of the Pharaonic kingdoms and the closing of the temples, the language survived in Coptic. This means that we have written evidence of the same language from the exceptionally long period of more than four thousand years.

During this long period changes occurred that allow us to separate the language into different stages:

- **Old Egyptian**, c. 3000-2140 B.C., is the name of the language from the beginning of the historical period throughout the Old Kingdom, i.e. from the 1st to the 6th dynasty.

The written material from the first three dynasties consists in names and titles, labels on storage jars, and brief inscriptions concerning historical and religious events. Longer texts appear from the beginning of the 4th dynasty. The most important text corpus from this period is the Pyramid Texts, i.e. the texts in the pyramids of King Unas, the last king of the 5th dynasty, and of the kings of the 6th dynasty.

- **Middle Egyptian**, c. 2140-1360 B.C., is the language used from the 9th to the 18th dynasty. This stage of the language is generally called 'classical Egyptian'. It was in

use until the end of the Egyptian civilization in royal inscriptions and religious texts, although succeeded in the spoken language and other types of written material by later stages of the language.

As Middle Egyptian was used during such a long period of time, documents written in Middle Egyptian are abundant and of many different kinds, religious, legal, administrative, literary, etc.

The Middle Egyptian treated in this introduction to the Egyptian language is mainly taken from texts from the Middle Kingdom and the early New Kingdom.

- **Late Egyptian**, 14th century to c. 700 B.C., is the spoken language of the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom that was raised to the status of an official language by Akhenaton c. 1360 B.C.




- **Demotic**, c. 700 B.C. to c. 300 A.D. Demotic is, as the name indicates, the language of the people, spoken but also used in writing in commercial and juridical contexts and in all other documents concerned with everyday life. There are, however, also a few literary texts in Demotic, whereas the royal and the religious inscriptions of the period use Middle Egyptian.

- **Coptic** is the last stage of the Egyptian language as used by the Christians in Egypt from the 3rd century and onwards. Although no longer a spoken language it still survives in the liturgy of the Coptic church.

WRITING

Writing appears in Egypt around 3000 B.C. It is a much discussed question that cannot be decided unequivocally at present, whether writing is an autochthonous invention in Egypt or was imported or influenced from Mesopotamia. At the time when the North and the South came together and formed one kingdom writing became a necessity for administrative, economic, and religious reasons in order to keep the state together. Apart from a few signs on pottery that might be considered as carrying written information, there are no preliminary stages of writing and that is why it seems justified to speak about 'the invention of writing'.

Writing appeared from the very beginning in two variant forms: the **hieroglyphic** and the **hieratic** scripts. Hieroglyphs were used on stone monuments, where they were cut in by means of a chisel, whereas the hieratic script, which is more cursive, was used on pottery and papyrus, where it was applied by means of a brush and paint.

The writing is pictorial. It depicts objects, for instance the sun ☉, a man , a woman , a house . It is, however, not a purely ideogrammatical script, where every idea has its own sign. Certain signs depicting something concrete can be used to express a related abstract idea. Thus the sign for 'sun' can be used to denote 'day' and that for 'moon' to denote 'month'. The signs used alone representing a whole word, either the depicted object or the connected notion that the sign evokes are called **ideograms**.






The ideogram thus depicts an object. The Egyptians could of course also talk about this object. There was a phonetic shape attached to the notion. Let us take an example. The sign  depicts a house. The word for house was *pr* or, to be more precise, the consonants of the word for house were *pr*. This is a peculiarity of the Egyptian writing - it gives **only the consonants** of the words, never the vowels. This was not a problem for the Egyptians because they knew the language and knew which vowel to put in and where to put it (whether it was to be 'iper', 'per', or 'pro' for instance). We who don't know what the pronunciation was like are in the habit of putting 'e' between the consonants.



Fig. 1 To dance by the dancers = The dancers dance.
Hieroglyphic text in vertical line.

Certain phonetic values came to be attached to certain signs. In that way  came to stand for *pr* in a general way and could be used in any word having this combination of consonants like walk *pr* . Used like this *pr* is no longer an ideogram but a **phonogram**. There was of course a risk involved in such a way of writing. The reader might get into trouble how to interpret the sign if the context was not absolutely clear. In order to avoid confusion and to have an explicit, non-ambiguous writing, the Egyptians invented explanatory signs that were put at the end of the word. They had no phonetic value, they were only written to guide the thought of the reader in the right direction. If after the sign  *pr* they put two walking legs  it was clear that it was not the word 'house' but the word 'to walk' that was meant. We call a sign used like this in order to direct the reader on the right sense a **determinative**. (A collection of signs is given at the end of this book. See Sign list.)

The script can be arranged in different ways - in vertical lines (see Fig. 1) or in horizontal lines (see Fig. 2). Further it can be arranged so as to be read from left to



Fig. 2 The black (earth) = Egypt.
Hieroglyphic text in horizontal line.

right (Fig. 2) or from right to left (Fig. 1). The signs, e.g. the birds in these examples and also human beings, animals etc. are placed so as to face the reader and the reader must turn towards them.

A hieroglyphic text is like a never-ending stream of signs, one sign sometimes following the other, sometimes being stacked on top of the other (Fig. 3). There is a system in the way of arranging them that is called the '**square principle**'. The signs were placed so as to fill imaginary square blocks in which the upper signs have precedence over the lower ones (Fig. 3).

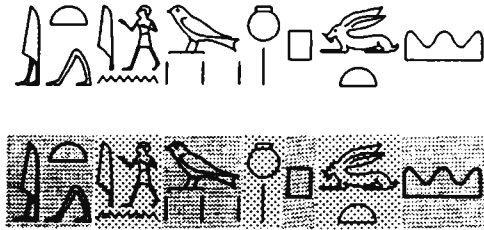


Fig. 3 Hieroglyphs are arranged according to the 'square principle'.


























1.

THE EGYPTIAN ALPHABET and INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ABOUT NOUNS

Old Egyptian was written with a large number of signs, **hieroglyphs**. The sign lists referring to normal classical texts comprise a little more than 700 hieroglyphs, whereas we have to count with 7000 to 10000 signs to cover all kinds of texts from the different periods of the Egyptian language.







All the different consonants of the language had their particular sign. These are the signs we refer to as the alphabet. There are also signs for a combination of two or three consonants. One sign for two consonants is called a **biliteral** sign, and one sign for three consonants is called a **triliteral** sign. Signs that are used for their phonetic value are called **phonograms**. Let us start with phonograms of the alphabet.

THE ALPHABET

Sign	Trans-literation	Depicted object	Sound value
	ʃ	Egyptian vulture	the glottal stop similar to that of initial vowel in German
	i	reed	semi-vowel
	y	two reeds	semi-vowel
	ʕ	forearm	a guttural sound unknown to European languages
	w	quail chick	w
	b	foot	b
	p	stool	p
	f	horned viper	f
	m	owl	m
	n	water	n
	r	mouth	r
	h	hut	h as in English
	h	strand of yarn	strongly expiratory h
	h	placenta (?)	like <i>ch</i> in German ' <i>ach</i> '
	h	animals belly	like <i>ch</i> in German ' <i>ich</i> '
	s	bolt	s
	s	folded cloth	s
	ʃ	pool	sh
	k	hill slope	velar k like <i>q</i> in queen
	k	basket with handle	k
	g	jar stand	g
	t	loaf	t
	t	tethering rope	tsh
	d	hand	d
	d	snake	dj

A.

A few words consist of only one of those alphabetical signs.

	<i>f</i>	he, (him, his, it, its)
	<i>s</i>	she, (her, it, its)
	<i>k</i>	you, (your)
	<i>m</i>	in, with
	<i>n</i>	to, for, because, belonging to
	<i>r</i>	to, at, concerning, more than, from





When a sign is used to indicate the object it represents, it is generally followed by a stroke. When a sign is used because of the idea it represents, it is called an **ideogram**. Thus

	<i>a</i>	arm		<i>m</i>	mouth
---	----------	-----	---	----------	-------

B.






Sometimes the hieroglyphs are followed by a sign that has no phonetic value, which means that it is not 'pronounced' but is only placed there to indicate the meaning, in order to help the reader to get the right idea. A sign of this kind is called a **determinative**. Determinatives are used not only in these short words consisting of only one letter but in all words of any length.

(In order to understand the determinatives, consult the sign lists, at the end of this book.)

	<i>w</i>	district, region		<i>s</i>	pool
	<i>t</i>	bread		<i>s</i>	man

C.

Sometimes there is also another alphabetical sign behind, a *t*. *t* is a **feminine ending** and the words with this final *t* are thus feminine nouns. Sometimes the two signs are also accompanied by a stroke (the signal of singular) and/or a determinative.

	<i>st</i>	woman		<i>ht</i>	belly
	<i>t</i>	limb		<i>pt</i>	sky
	<i>t</i>	room, chamber			

2.


SYLLABIC SIGNS AND MORE ABOUT NOUNS

A. SYLLABIC SIGNS


Apart from the alphabetic signs, all hieroglyphs designate two or three consonants each. A hieroglyph that is read as two consonants is called a **biliteral sign** and one that is read as three consonants a **triliteral sign**.


 *t3* earth, land, country

 *ntr* god

 *ib* heart





 *'nh* live, life

 *pr* house

 *sḏm* hear

 *nb* lord







The Egyptians often added one or several alphabetic signs to these biliteral and triliteral signs. These alphabetic signs constitute a **phonetic complement** to the biliteral and triliteral signs. They are redundant and they are not pronounced separately.

 *sn* brother consists of  *sn* +  *n* +  = determinative

and

  *'nh* life consists of  *'nh* +  *n* +  *h*.

So far we have thus seen that words can be written with alphabetic signs only, with biliteral or triliteral signs only, and with biliteral or triliteral signs accompanied by phonetic complements. A word of three consonants could of course also be written with a summing up method of for instance one biliteral sign and one alphabetic sign.

   *b3k* servant consists of  *b3* +  *k* +  = determinative.

B. NOUNS, GENDER, AND NUMBER

Gender






There are two genders in Egyptian, **masculine** and **feminine**. The masculine has no distinctive element (Ø), the feminine takes a *t*.

Masculine	Feminine
Ø	t

Number

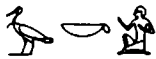
There are three numbers: **singular**, **dual**, and **plural**. The dual is used to express duality. The distinctive element of the masculine is *wy* and of the feminine *y* added to the feminine form. The plural takes the ending *w*, which in the case of a feminine word, is placed before the feminine ending *t*.

Singular	Dual	Plural
Masc. Ø	wy	w
Fem. t	y	w

In writing there are several ways of marking the plural: , , , as well as the archaistic forms: ,  and the repeating of the determinative or the ideogram (see examples below).

N.B. There is no distinctive element to mark the definite form.

Singular Masculine



b3k

a/the servant



rn

a/the name



it

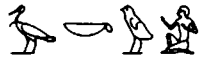
a/the father



h3rd

a/the child

Plural



b3kw

/the/servants



rnw

/the/ names



itw

/the/ fathers



h3rdw

/the/ children

Feminine



b3kt

a/the maid



b3kwt

/the/ maids



snt

a/the sister



sntw

/the/ sisters



h3st


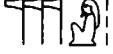



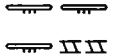
a/the country










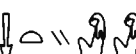
h3swt

/the/ countries

Note



	<i>ntr</i>	a/the god		<i>ntrw</i>	/the/ gods
	<i>nst</i>	a/the throne		<i>nswt</i>	/the/ thrones
	<i>t3</i>	a/the country		<i>t3w</i>	/the/countries

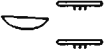

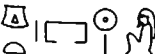


Dual

	<i>t3</i>	a/the country		<i>t3wy</i>	the two countries =Egypt
	<i>rd</i>	a/the foot		<i>rdwy</i>	/the/ two feet
	<i>ꜥ</i>	a/the arm		<i>ꜥwy</i>	/the/ two arms
	<i>snt</i>	a/the sister		<i>snty</i>	/the/ two sisters

C. GENITIVE**1. The direct genitive**

The direct genitive is made up of two nouns placed side by side without a connecting link. This kind of genitive is particularly common in titles and set phrases where the nouns are closely linked, but it can be used with any nouns in any expression.

The word order changes with the words  *ntr* and  *nsw*, which for honorific reasons are always written in the first place.

	<i>nb t3wy</i>	the lord of the two lands
	<i>irt Hr</i>	Horus' eye
	<i>nst Rꜥ</i>	Re's throne
	<i>nb nswt t3wy</i>	the lord of the thrones of the two lands
	<i>t3šw Kmt</i>	the frontiers of Egypt



hmt w'b the wife of a priest



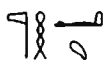
s3 s the son of a man



s3 nsw the king's son










msw nsw the king's children




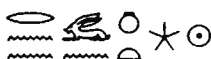
h' ntr the body of the Neter

2. The indirect genitive

The indirect genitive is made up of two nouns linked up with a genitival adjective derived from the preposition  *n* 'to', 'for'. In number and gender this adjectival word agrees with the previous noun in the following way:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Masc.	 <i>n</i>	 <i>nwy</i>	 <i>nw</i>
Fem.	 <i>nt</i>	 <i>nty</i>	 <i>nt</i>

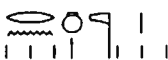
This adjectival word gradually becomes invariable, and  *n* takes the place of the declined forms.



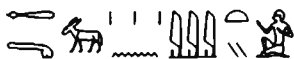
rn n wnw the name of the hour



wnw nt grh an hour of night



rnw nw ntrw the names of the Neter



3w n shry the asses of the peasant


3.



PERSONAL SUFFIXES or SUFFIX-PRONOUNS


An ending can be attached to the noun indicating to whom the thing belongs. These personal endings called **suffixes** or **suffix-pronouns** are:


Singular

1st pers.  .i var.  (Neter),  ,  ,  (kings),  (rare)


2nd pers. masc.  .k





fem.  .t var. 





3rd pers. masc.  .f

fem.  .s var. 


Plural


1st pers.  | | | .n


2nd pers.  | | | .tn var.  | | | ,  | | | ,  | | |

3rd pers.  | | | .sn var.  | | | ,  | | | ,  | | |

Dual

1st pers.  \ \ .ny

2nd pers.  \ \ .tny

3rd pers.  \ \ .sny


The suffix-pronouns are used:

- as subjects after the verb;
- as possessives after a noun;
- as personal pronouns after a preposition;
- as objects after the infinitive (a substantival form of the verb).

The suffix-pronoun of the first person is often omitted.

After a dual noun the suffix-pronouns are sometimes made to agree with this noun.

  *pr.k* your house   *sn.s* her brother

  *pr.f* his house   *it.i* my father



nb.i my lord



hm.f His Majesty



r.f his mouth



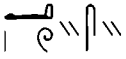
ntrw.sn their gods



rn.k your name

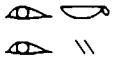


ib.i my heart



wy.sy

her two arms



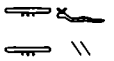
irty.ky

your two eyes



hrdw.k

your children




bwy.fy

his two countries

THE PRONOUN



The pronoun  *nw* means 'one'. It is used like the suffix-pronouns but can also be used after the non-enclitic particles (see ch. 8).

- *nw* is also used to form the passive voice (see ch. 22).
- *nw* is often used in historical texts to indicate the pharaoh.

4.

NOMINAL SENTENCES

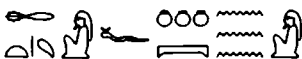
In sentences expressing the identity between two ideas (type: His father is an Englishman, He is an Englishman) the words are simply placed in **juxtaposition** in the Egyptian sentence. There is thus no word corresponding to 'to be'. The words placed in juxtaposition can be nouns or pronouns in the following combinations.

A. NOUN + NOUN



bwt.f grg

His abomination is falsehood.
(Urk. IV 490.14)



ht.f Nw

His body is Nou. (Hymn to
Amun Leiden 5.21)



*w' b.k w' b.i
w' b.i w' b.k*

Your purification is my purification and my purification is your purification. (L.D. III 124d)

B. INDEPENDENT PRONOUN + NOUN

If one of the members of the sentence is a pronoun, the pronoun then used in Egyptian is called an **independent pronoun**. (For independent pronouns, see below at the end of this chapter.)



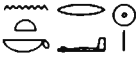
ink Pth

I am Ptah. (Coffin of Mes-het, Assiut)



twt nsw

You are the king. (Urk. IV 343.10)



ntk R'

You are Re. (Peas.B I 140)



ink it.t

I am your father. (Urk. IV 346.8)



ntf nb igr

He is the lord of the realm of the dead. (Budge 38.9)

C. INDEPENDENT PRONOUN + INDEPENDENT PRONOUN

In certain cases, especially in religious texts, one finds sentences expressing the identity between two pronouns (type: I am you). In that case both are independent pronouns.



hy R' ink ntk O Re, I am you. (Sonnenlit. 101)

* * *

INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS

		Obsolete form		Later form (= classical Egyptian)	
Sing.	1st pers.		<i>ink</i>		<i>ink</i> var.
	2nd pers. masc.		<i>twt</i>		<i>ntk</i>
	fem.		<i>tmt</i>		<i>ntt</i> var.

3rd pers. masc.		<i>swt</i>		<i>ntf</i>	
fem.		<i>stt</i>		<i>nts</i> var.	
Plur.	1st pers.	—		<i>inn</i> var.	
	2nd pers.		<i>nttn</i>	<i>nttn</i> var.	
	3rd pers.		<i>ntsn</i>	<i>ntsn</i> var.	

Independent pronouns are also used in emphatic nominal sentences, see chapter 20, and in possessive expressions, see chapter 26.

(There are also nominal sentences with interrogatives, see chapter 21.)

5.

NOMINAL SENTENCES (cont.)

SENTENCES WITH *pw*

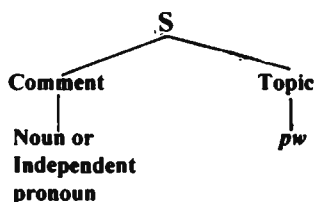
1. Noun + *pw*

A sentence of identification (type: it/he is a man) is formed by means of a noun or an independent pronoun followed by the word *pw*.

In these nominal sentences *pw* is called the topic and the noun/independent pronoun the comment, *pw* being the communicative point of departure about which new information is given.

pw is invariable in number and gender. As for the word order *pw* can be inserted in the loose construction of an indirect genitive or between a noun and its adjective.

pw is originally a demonstrative pronoun (for demonstrative pronouns, see below at the end of this chapter).



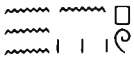







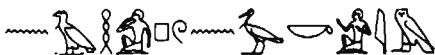
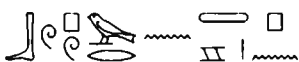
ink pw

It is I. (Peas.B 1 20)



nsw pw

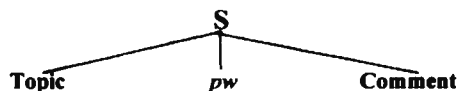
It is the king. (Urk. IV 17.16)

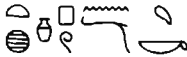
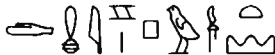
	<i>mw.n pw</i>	It is our water. (Adm. 3.13)
	<i>nb.n pw</i>	He is our lord. (Urk. IV 17.11)
	<i>ntf pw</i>	It is he. (Sin.B 267)
	<i>s3 s pw</i>	He is the son of a man. (Peas.R 39)
	<i>t3 pw nfr</i>	It was a wonderful land. (Sin.B 81)
	<i>nb s3t pw</i>	He is a master of knowledge. (Sin.B 48)
	<i>hmt w'ab pw n R^c</i>	She is the wife of a wab-priest of Re. (Westc.9.9)
	<i>w3w pw n w3d wr</i>	It was the surf of the sea (lit. the great green). (Sh.S. 58)
	<i>nh pw n b3k im</i>	It is the prayer of this servant. (Sin.B 213)
	<i>bw pw n iw pn</i>	It is the main product of this island. (Sh.S. 152)

2. Noun + *pw* + Noun

There are also three-membral nominal sentences including *pw*. These consist of a noun + *pw* + a noun. This pattern gradually replaces the older nominal pattern : noun + noun.

In these three-membral nominal sentences *pw* functions as a link, a copula, between the topic and the comment. The first member of the sentence is the point of departure of the communication, the known or presupposed part about which new information is added.



	<i>th pw ns.k</i>	Your tongue is the plummet. (Peas.B 1.165)
	<i>dmi pw imnt</i>	A landing place is the West. (Leb.38)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular
Masculine

Feminine

Plural

 *pw* this
  *tw*



obsolete masc.

 *ipw*
var.  *pw*  *tw*


fem.

 *iptw*


later masc. and fem.

 *nw*
 *pn* this
  *tn*


obsolete masc.

 *ipn*

fem.

 *iptn*


later masc. and fem.

 *nn*
 *pf* that
  *tf*








obsolete masc.

 *ipf*

fem.


 *iptf*


later masc. and fem.

 *nf*
var.  *pfy*var.  *pfʒ*  *tfʒ*
 *nfʒ*
var.    
 
 *pʒ* this
  *tʒ*
 *nʒ*
var.  *pʒ*var.  *pʒy*


These demonstrative forms are used in the following way:

- a. the singular forms and the plural forms in  *pw* are placed behind the noun.


Exception:  *pw* always appears in front of the noun.

- b. the plural forms in *nn* followed by the  of the genitive are placed in front of the noun.

 *pw*, the weakest of the demonstratives, gradually loses its demonstrative sense and becomes a definite article;

 *pw* agrees in gender but not in number with the noun, if the noun is followed by a number.


 *nn* is often used alone as a pronoun with the neuter sense of 'this'.

 *pw* also means 'it is';

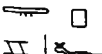
 *pw* is also used in exclamations with the sense 'oh'.

NB. 1. Possessives can be inserted between the noun and the demonstrative.


- 2.** A new possessive appears in New Egyptian consisting of *pwj* + a suffix.


 *shty pn* this peasant (Peas. passim)

 *h3st tn* this country (Sin.B 42)


 *t3 pf* that country (Sin.B 43)


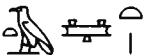
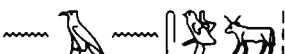





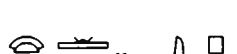
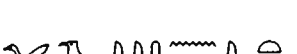
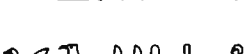
 *dpt tf* that boat (Sh.S. 154)

 *hrw pwy* this day (Urk.V 12,5)

 *irt twy* this eye (Urk.V 35.17)

 *smrw ipn* these friends (Urk.IV 165.7)




 *ntrw ipw* these Neters (BD ch. 125)













	<i>p3 mw</i>	the water (Urk. IV 4.5)
	<i>t3 w3t</i>	the road (Urk.IV 814.17)
	<i>n3 n sm3w</i>	these bulls (RB 66.4)
	<i>nw n n3rw</i>	these Neters (Urk.V 39.2)
	<i>nn n smrw</i>	these friends (Sin.B 256)
	<i>p3 n3rw 42</i>	these 42 Neters (BD ch. 125)
	<i>p3 h3rdw 3</i>	these three children (Westc.11.4)
	<i>rn.k pwy</i>	this your name (Westc.9.9)
	<i>h3w.f ipn</i>	these his appearances in glory (Urk.I 161.4)
	<i>p3y.sn it</i>	their father (Westc.9.12)
	<i>p3y.s sn</i>	her brother (Westc.12.15)

6.

PREPOSITIONS




The prepositions *n*, *m*, and *r* have already been mentioned (see ch. 1a). Let us now look at a more complete list of simple prepositions:

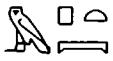
	<i>n</i>	to, for, because of
	<i>m</i>	in, by, from, as, 'm' of equivalence (X = X)
	<i>r</i>	to, at, concerning, more than; expresses futurity

	<i>hr</i>	on, upon, before, concerning, because of
	<i>hr</i>	under
	<i>hr</i>	with, near, under (a king), by (of agent), to (of dative)
	<i>hft</i>	in front of, in accordance with, at the time of, as well as
	<i>in</i>	by (of agent)
	<i>mi</i>	like, as
	<i>hn^c</i>	together with
	<i>h3</i>	behind
	<i>tp</i>	on, above
	<i>hnt</i>	in front of, among, from, out of
	<i>ht</i>	in, throughout
	<i>dr</i>	since

A preposition and a noun or a suffix-pronoun form together an **adverbial phrase**. (An adverbial phrase can also consist of a preposition + an infinitive, cf. chapter 7, or of a stative, cf. chapter 9.)

ADVERBIAL PHRASES:

	<i>hn^c.i</i>	together with me
	<i>hr mw</i>	on the water
	<i>m ib.i</i>	in my heart

*m pt*

in heaven

*ht t3*

throughout the country

*hr t3wty.fy*

under his sandals (see ch. 3)

*m w3d wr*

at sea (lit. the great green)

*hr rdwy.i*

on my two legs

*m niwt*

in the town

7.

ADVERBIAL SENTENCES**PATTERNS WITH AND WITHOUT *iw***

1. An adverbial phrase can constitute the comment of a sentence that is then called an **adverbial sentence**. A sentence of this kind indicates the position or situation of a person or a thing that is the topic of the sentence. The topic is either a noun or a pronoun. *There is no Egyptian word corresponding to 'to be' in these Egyptian sentences.*

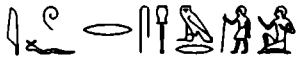
- If the subject is a pronoun, the suffix-pronouns are used and they are always combined with *iw*. This pattern functions both as a main sentence and as a subordinate clause.
- If the subject is a noun, it has to be preceded by *iw* for the pattern to function as a main sentence. Without *iw* the pattern functions as a subordinate clause.
- From the Second Intermediate Period and onwards *iw* takes on the function of a 'converter' i.e. a morpheme that converts a structure into a subordinate clause.

iw.f m niwt main sentence or subordinate clause

iw A¹⁾ m niwt main sentence (up to the 2nd Intermediate)

A m niwt subordinate clause

¹⁾ A stands for a noun.



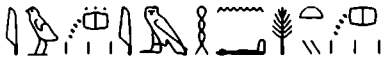
iw fr smr He shall be a Compagnon.
(Sin.B 280)



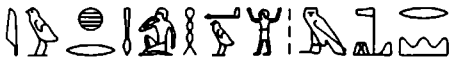
iw hm.f m hry-ib.sn His Majesty was in the midst
of them. (Urk.IV 657,13)



iw hm.f m tp n mš.f His Majesty was at the head of
his army. (Urk.IV 652.11)



iw it im hn' bdt There was barley together with
emmer. (Sin.B 84)



iw hrw h'w m hr-ntr The sound of rejoicing is in
the necropolis. (CT IV 97a)



iw wdpw nb hr irt.f Each (see below at the end of this
chapter) servant was at his task.
(Sin.B 246)



iw hnw m sgr ibw m gmw The Residence was in silence,
the hearts being in mourning.
(Sin.R 8-9)

2. The infinitive is a substantival form of the verb, i.e. it functions in the same way as a noun. It may be used together with a preposition forming an adverbial phrase that often serves as the predicate of a adverbial sentence.

The prepositions used are *hr*, *m*, and *r*. *m* is used with verbs of motion and *r* expresses the future.

The infinitive of the weak verbs ('infirmæ', see chapter 11) i.e. verbs ending in / or *w* have a feminine infinitive ending in *t*. Five irregular verbs also have a feminine infinitive:

1. *rdi* 'give', 'place'; var. , , ,
2. *iri* 'make'; var.
3. *iw* 'come'
4. *ii* 'come'
5. *inl* 'bring'

iw i r šmt I shall go. (Westc. XII 12)

iw mšꜥ pn n nsw hr mšš This army of the king looked. (Hamm. 110 p. 77)

iw f r itt tšw r syw He shall vanquish the southlands. (Sin.B 71)

iw hmww šš hr kd.f Many craftsmen had built it. (Sin.B 296)

iw f hr wnm t 500 He eats 500 (see below at the end of this chapter) loaves. (Westc. 7.2)

iw i r whm hbw.k I will repeat your festivals. (CT IV 97i)

THE ADJECTIVE *nb* EACH, EVERY, ALL

 *nb* is placed behind the noun to which it is related.

1. If the noun, besides *nb*, is also qualified by a suffix-pronoun, the suffix-pronoun is placed between the noun and *nb*.


2. If the noun, besides *nb*, is also qualified by an adjective, *nb* is placed between the noun and the adjective.

3. *nb* early became an invariable word.


The word has the following forms:


Singular

Masculine  *nb*

Feminine  *nbt*

Plural

Masculine  *nbw*

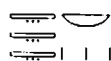
Feminine  *nbt*



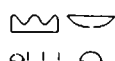
rꜥ nb every day (Peas.B 1.84)



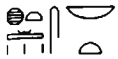
ht nbt every thing (Urk.IV 28.13)



tšw nbw all the countries (Urk.IV 343.16)



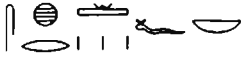
hšwt nbt all the countries (Urk.IV 9.4)

*ht.s nbt*

all her things (Urk.IV 31.6)

*rnw.k nbw*

all your names (Urk.IV 943.14)

*shrw.f nb*

all his plans (Urk.IV 944.5)

*ht nbt nfrt*

every good thing (Urk.IV 51.3)

* * *

NUMERALS

1. Cardinal numbers

The cardinal numbers are placed after the nouns to which they belong. The noun is mostly in the singular.

The cardinal numbers are written with the following signs:

<i>w^c</i>	for the units		<i>db^c</i>	for the ten thousands
<i>mdw</i>	for the tens		<i>hfn</i>	for the the hundreds of thousands
<i>st</i>	for the hundreds		<i>hh</i>	for the millions
<i>h3</i>	for the thousands			

- The number 'one' is generally written as a vertical stroke, but can also be spelled out *w^c*. *w^c* is placed either in front of or behind the noun to which it belongs.

When *w^c* precedes the noun, it is linked to the noun by means of the preposition *n* or *m*. In this case *w^c* has the function of an indefinite article.

- and as well as other numbers can sometimes be placed in front of the noun and are in that case linked to the noun by means of a preposition *n* or *m*.

The units and tens are written in the following way:

		<i>w^c</i>		<i>mdw</i>
		<i>snw</i>		<i>dwty</i>
		<i>hmt</i>		<i>m^cb3</i>
		<i>fdw</i>		<i>h^cmw</i>



	<i>diw</i>		<i>diyw</i>
	<i>sisw</i>		<i>sisyw</i>
	<i>sfhw</i>		<i>sfhyw</i>
	<i>hmnw</i>		<i>hmnYW</i>
	<i>psd</i>		<i>psdyw</i>

	<i>nsyw 3</i>	three kings (Westc.12.11)
	<i>mh 40</i>	forty cubits (Sh.S.26)
	<i>hf3w 75</i>	seventy-five serpents (Sh.S.127)
	<i>rnpt 110</i>	one hundred and ten years (Westc. 7.2)
	<i>s 3000</i>	three thousand men (Hamm. 114.83)
	<i>s hh</i>	millions of men (Urk.IV 248.8)
	<i>hh m rnpt</i>	millions of years (Urk.IV 25.9)
	<i>w^c n k3k3w</i>	a boat (Westc. 8.3)
	<i>w^c m nn n smrw</i>	one of these companions (Sin.B 256)

2. Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers are variable like the adjective (see chapter 10) and are generally placed after the noun.

- *tpy* , var. , , 'first' is a **nisbe-adjective** (see ch.10) derived from *tp* 'head'.
- The endings *nw*, fem. *nwt* are added to the cardinal numbers in order to form the ordinal numbers from 2 to 9.

- From 10 and onwards the ordinal numbers are formed by means of  *mh*, fem.  *mh* with the meaning 'that fills'. 'that completes'.



sp tpy

the first time (Urk.IV 175.2)



wdyt tpt

the first campaign (Urk.IV 740.7)



hm ntr 2-
nw



the second prophet (Stela 22025, Cairo Museum)





wdyt 5-nwt

the fifth campaign (Urk.IV 685.6)

3. Fractions

The Egyptians only used the numerator 'one' which was written . Below the sign  is an indication of the number of parts into which the unit is divided.

The only exception to this rule are 2/3, written , and 3/4, written .

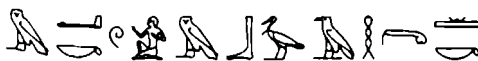
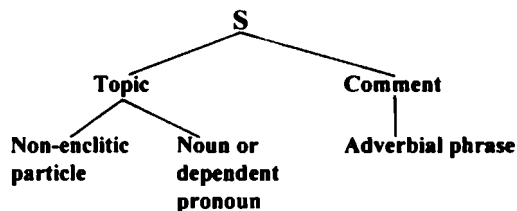
In order to express for instance 3/5 the Egyptians wrote 1/2 + 1/10.

8.

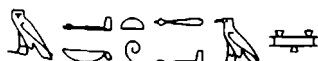
ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

PATTERNS WITH NON-ENCLITIC PARTICLES

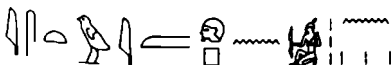
The topic of an adverbial sentence may be combined with a non-enclitic particle (see below at the end of this chapter). The topic can be either a noun or a pronoun. A special set of pronouns is used in this position, the so-called **dependent pronouns** (see below at the end of this chapter).



mk wi m I am in your presence.
b3h.k (Sin.B 263)



mk tw 3 You are here. (Sin.B 77)



ist wi m tp I was at the head of our
n m3'.n army. (Urk. IV 7.7)



*ti hm.f ds.f
hr htm i3bty*

His Majesty himself (see below) was in the eastern fort. (Urk. IV 661.1)



*mk tw r spr
r hnw*

You will arrive home. (Sh.S. 167)

NON-ENCLITIC PARTICLES



in is used as interrogative or emphatic particle



ir as to, if



ih then, therefore



isk lo



ist lo, var. , ,



mk behold



nhmn assuredly



h3 'would that' (optative), var. , " ,



hn behold



hr and, further, accordingly, so, then



sw then



smwn probably



k3 so, then



ti so, then

DEPENDENT PRONOUNS

Singular	1st pers.		<i>wi</i>	var.
	2nd pers. masc.		<i>tw</i>	var. ,
	fem.		<i>tn</i>	var.
	3rd pers. masc.		<i>sw</i>	var.
	fem.		<i>sy</i>	var. , , ,
Plural	1st pers.		<i>n</i>	
	2nd pers.		<i>tn</i>	var.
	3rd pers.		<i>sn</i>	var. ,

The dependent pronouns are used:

1. as objects after all the forms of the verb except the infinitive; it also has the function of a reflexive pronoun;

2. as subject in non-verbal sentences with an adjectival predicate (see chapter 10) and after *nn* (see chapter 23 I A3);

3. as topic after non-enclitic particles in adverbial sentences.

SELF *ds*

The pronoun *ds* means 'self', 'own'. It is used together with a suffix-pronoun to strengthen it.

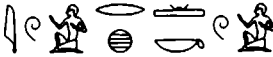
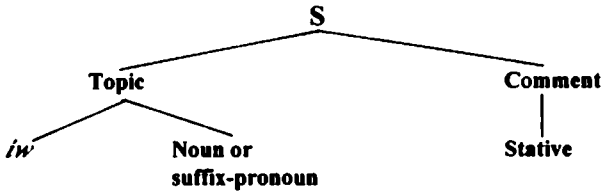
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ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

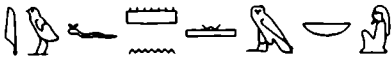
PATTERNS WITH THE STATIVE

The **stative** is a form of the verb that expresses the state or the condition of the topic in the same way as the adverbial phrase. That is why it can function as the comment of an adverbial sentence or be used as a circumstantial form (cf. chapter 18). As a main sentence the pattern is introduced by *iw* or by a non-enclitic particle. Standing alone the structure constitutes a subordinate clause (for this use see chapter 18).

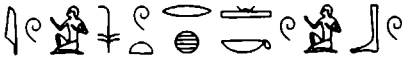
The stative is made up of a verb stem followed by endings indicating the person. (For the paradigm and the use of this form see below at the end of this chapter.)



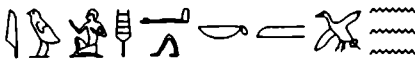
iw.i rh.kwi I know. (Westc.8.14)



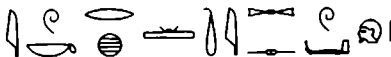
iw.f mn m nb He is established as lord. (Urk.IV 17.2)



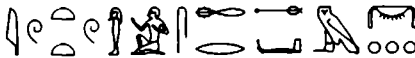
iw.i swt rh.kwi bw But (see below: Enclitic particles.) I know the place. (Westc.9.3)



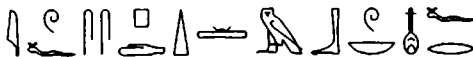
iw.i h.k(wi) m p3 mw I stood in the water. (Urk. IV 894.2)



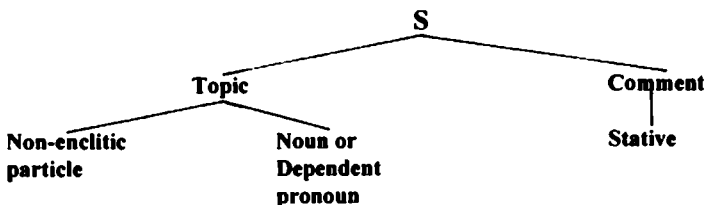
iw.k rh.ti ts tp You know how to reattach a head. (Westc.8.13)



iw twt.i shr m nbw My statue was overlaid with gold leaf. (Sin.B 307)



iw.f ssdpd m bw nb nfr It (=the house) is outfitted with everything that is good. (Westc.11.20)



mk w l i kwi See I have come.
(Westc.8.12)

mk tw iw.t[i] See you have returned.
(Sin. B 257)

ist wrw nw h3st tn ii[w] The great ones of this
country had come.
(Urk.IV 662.8)

mk ms sy sm.ti See she has gone away.
(Westc.12.22)

mk n rh.wyn sms See we are knowledge-
able about childbirth.
(Westc.10.5)

mk sw iw r spr n.i hr.s See he has come to
appeal to me about it.
(Peas.B 176)

ti sw h3b r hwit h3swt He had been sent to
strike the foreign lands.
(Sin.R 13)

hr hm Kmt nfr.t[i] Indeed Egypt is
fortunate. (Sin.B 75)

STATIVE

Singular

1st pers.

sdm.kwi var.

2nd pers.

sdm.ti var.

3rd pers. masc.

sdm.w var.

fem.

sdm.ti var.

Plural

1st pers.

sdm.wyn var.

2nd pers.		<i>sgm.tlwny</i> var.	
3rd pers. masc.		<i>sgmw</i> var.	
fem.		<i>sgm.ti</i> (rare form)	
Dual			
3rd pers. masc.		<i>sgm.wy</i>	Rare forms except in very ancient texts.
fem.		<i>sgm.ti</i>	

- During an earlier period of the language *i* is found more often than *w* in the third person singular and plural. In classic Middle Egyptian this ending is found combined with the *i* of the stem of weak verbs as

- The endings *w* and *i* are placed in front of the determinative.

Meaning

- During an earlier period of the language, the stative had active as well as passive meaning.

- In Middle Egyptian the active-transitive meaning is found only with the verb *rh* and with a few other verbs in the first person and denoting the past.

Examples:		<i>ib.kwi</i>	I supposed
		<i>wd.k[w]i</i>	I placed
		<i>rdi.k[w]i</i>	I made so that
		<i>ir.kwi</i>	I made
		<i>dd.k[w]i</i>	I said

- The stative of a transitive verb has a passive meaning in Middle Egyptian.

- The stative has a static character. It expresses, as the name indicates, a state, a result that has been obtained.

(This form appears under different names in different grammars. It is called 'old perfective' by Gardiner, 'pseudo-participe' by Lefebvre, 'forme d'état' or 'forme of state' by de Buck.)

* * *

ENCLITIC PARTICLES

Enclitic particles can be inserted anywhere in a sentence. The enclitic particles are:



3

thus, indeed



is lo, indeed; marker of subordinate clauses (see chapter 18)



wy exclamatory particle: how



wnnt indeed, really



m[y] pray



ms surely, thus



r-pw or



rf emphatic particle



var.



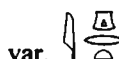
hm assuredly, indeed



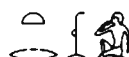
swt but



grt also, moreover



var.



tr forsooth, I wonder



var.

10.

ADJECTIVES AND ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES

Adjectives can be used in a **dependent** or an **independent** position.

1. DEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

A. Ordinary Adjectives

The adjective as epithet agrees in gender and number with the noun to which it is related and is placed after this noun.

The endings are:

Singular masc.

-

Plural masc.



w

Dual masc.



wy

fem.



fem.



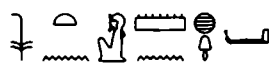
wt

fem.



ty

- a. The endings are often omitted in writing.
 b. If the noun has other epithets as a demonstrative (see chapter 5), a suffix-pronoun, or *nb* (see chapter 7), these are placed between the noun and the adjective.
 c. In order to express a general concept in the neuter like 'the good', 'the evil', Egyptian uses the feminine form of the adjective either in the singular or in the plural, or the word *bw* (lit. place) + the adjective.



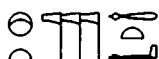
nsw mnḥ the perfect king (Urk.IV 101.8)



s3 smsw the eldest son (B.H.I 26.102)



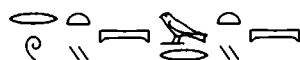
st wrt the great seat = throne (Urk.IV 342.11)



psdt ʿ3t the great Ennead (Urk.IV 343.8)



rnpwt ʿš3wt many years (Sin.B 92)



rwty wrty the great double gate (Sin.R 9)



Kš ḥst vile Ethiopia (Urk.IV 138.13)



bw nfr the good (Sin.B 74)



bw bin the evil (Pt.18)



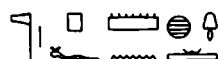
s3.f smsw his eldest son (Sin.R 12)



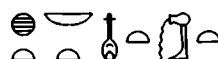
s3t.f wrt his eldest daughter (lit. great) (Sin.B 79)



ḥrw pf ḥs that vile enemy (Urk.IV 648.14)



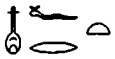
nṯr pf mnḥ that efficient god (Sin.B 44)



ḥt nbt nfrt wʿbt every good and pure thing (Urk.IV 30.3)



bw nb nfr all (that is) good (Peas.B 1.242)

*nfrt*

the good (Peas.B 1.152)

*bint*

the evil (Peas.B 1.152)

*dwt*

the evil (Peas.B 1.59)

B. Nisbe-Adjectives

The adjectives ending in *-y* are called **nisbe-adjectives** after the name of this kind of adjective in Semitic languages. They are derived from nouns or prepositions by means of the ending *-y*.

Examples:

			<i>mhyt</i> the north wind
Singular	masc.		<i>mh[y]ty</i> northern
	fem.		<i>mh[y]tyw</i>
Plural	masc.		<i>mh[y]tyw</i>
	fem.		<i>mh[y]tyw</i>
			<i>hr</i> on
Singular	masc.		<i>hry</i> who is upon, being upon
	fem.		<i>hr[y]t</i>
Plural	masc.		<i>hr[y]w</i>
	fem.		<i>hr[y]wt</i>

Some examples of nisbe-adjectives derived from prepositions:

imy 'who is there/in/among', var.


hry 'who is under', 'carrying', 'having', var.


iry 'who is related to', var.
is sometimes translated as a possessive pronoun


 *hry* 'who is on'


 *ny* 'who belongs to'


 *ny* is sometimes used with dependent pronouns of the 3rd person singular masculine  and feminine , written  *nsw*,  *nsy*.


 *t3 i3bty* the eastern land (Urk.IV 615.11)


 *3ht i3bt* the eastern horizon (Amd.I 26)


 *gs imnty* the western side (Sin.R 17)


 *niwt m3tt* the northern city (BD ch.125)


 *h3swt rsywt* the southern countries (Urk.IV 80.7)


 *n3r.i niwty* my local god (Urk.IV 62.3)


 *p3wty* the primaeval (god) (Urk.IV 517.17)


 *mitt iry* what is equal to that = likewise (Sh.S. 172)


 *n3rw.tn niwtyw* your local gods (Urk.IV 48.4)

 *s3t imyt ib.f* the daughter who was in his heart (Urk.IV 361.6)

 *isft irt.i* the evil relating to me (BD 17.12)

 *hm hry tp.f* a servant holding his head (lit. who was under his head) (Westc.7.15)

 *n3hw tpw t3* the living who are on earth (Urk.VII 11.12)




 *itw.k tmyw hrt-n3r* your fathers who are in the cemetery (Westc.7.22)



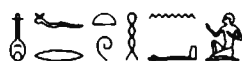
hswt ntr the praise of the god who is in
imy.k you (Urk.IV 117.12)

2. INDEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

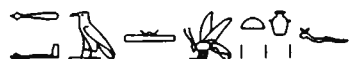
The **independent adjective** is invariable and placed in the beginning of the sentence.

The independent adjective is sometimes followed by a particle , var. ,  *wy*, which gives an exclamatory sense to the sentence. After the independent adjective (+ *wy*) follows a noun or a dependent pronoun.

There is no particular form in Egyptian to express the comparison. The idea of the comparative is expressed with the preposition  *r* 'more than'.



nfr tw You will be well with me.
hn'.i (Sin.B 31)



'3 bit.f Its honey was abundant. (Sin.B 82)



twt wy How like her this is! (Urk.IV 368.5)
n.s st



n[y]-sw He was thirty cubits. (Sh.S. 62)
mh 30



wr wy How great is your glory!
b3w.k (Urk.IV 907.17)



nfr st r ht It is better (lit. good more)
nbt than anything. (Sh.S. 134)



wr hst.i m My praise was great in the
stp-s3 palace. (B.H.I 26.153)



nfr pr.i My house is fine, and my
wsh st.i dwelling place is wide. (Sin.B 155)



wr n.f irp There was more wine than
r mw water (lit. wine was great to him (cf. chapter 20 Word order) more than water). (Sin.B 82)

N.B. This pattern occurs only in main sentences. In dependent clauses the adjective is replaced by a suffix conjugation of the adjective verb.






11.

VERBS

CLASSIFICATION





Verbs can be grouped into different categories according to morphological and semantic criteria.

1. Verbs are classified by the number of consonants of their stem. There are verbs with 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 radical consonants, called **biliteral** (2-lit.), **triliteral** (3-lit.), **quadriliteral** (4-lit.), etc. Most of the verbs are built up of three radical consonants. Verbs with five or six radical consonants are rare.

Ex.  *dd* say,  *sdm* hear,    *wsṯn* travel freely.

2. Verbs are also classified by the nature of the last radical consonant in **weak verbs** and **strong verbs**.






a. Weak verbs (called "**infirmæ**") are verbs whose last radical consonant is *i* or *w*. Note that weak verbs with three radical consonants and certain other weak verbs have a feminine infinitive ending in *t*.

Ex.   *mri* love,   *pri* go out

b. Strong verbs are verbs whose stem does not end in a weak consonant (*i* or *w*) and whose last consonant differs from the second last consonant.






Ex.   *rḥ* know,   *ḥnh* live

3. Certain verbs have the possibility to **geminate**. This means that the last consonant of the stem can be repeated so that the verb has forms where the last consonant and the second last consonant are identical. The geminating verbs (= the verbs having this possibility) appear in geminated forms as well as in non-geminated forms. (For the use of the geminated forms, see below chapters 16 and 19.)

Ex.   *mʾ* see,    *mʾʾ* see

4. Biliteral and triliteral stems can give rise to new verbs by **reduplication** of two of the radical consonants thus forming quadriliteral or quinquiliteral verbs.

Ex.   *nḏ* ask,     *nḏnḏ* take counsel

  *sn* brother,    *snsn* fraternize

5.  or  s placed in front of a verb gives the verb a **causative** meaning.

Ex.   'nh live,    s'nh make to live

  wsh broad,    swsh widen

6. Verbs can moreover be said to be **regular** or **irregular**. Five very frequent verbs are called irregular because of certain particularities mostly of graphic character. (A list of these verbs is given in chapter 7.)

7. Further, verbs can be classified as **transitive** or **intransitive**. Transitive verbs can take on an object, whereas intransitive verbs cannot. Examples of transitive verbs are: see, lead, read, build, give; and of intransitive verbs: go, run, live, come.

12.

VERBS

MOODS, TENSES AND ASPECTS

1. Moods

In order to indicate the attitude of the speaker Egyptian makes use of the following moods:

- The **imperative** mood is used to express commands, requests, etc. (cf. chapter 13).
- The **indicative** mood is used to express ordinary, objective statements (cf. chapter 14).
- The **prospective** mood is used to express a wish (optative use) and is also used in final and consecutive clauses (cf. chapter 15).

2. Tenses

The verb has to indicate the time of the action. The time can be past, present, or future with regard to the time of the speaker. Time from this point of view is called '**absolute time**'. The time of the verbal action can, however, also be considered as prior, simultaneous, or posterior to another action without regard to the time of the speaker. Time from this point of view is called '**relative time**'. The Egyptian language is able to express these different time relations. The various ways in which this is done are treated in chapters 14 and 17-20.

3. Aspects

The verb can also express aspects i.e. it can indicate whether the verbal action is **accomplished** (perfective) or **non-accomplished** (imperfective). An imperfective action can be ingressive, progressive, habitual, repetitive. Aspects and tense are closely linked.

* * *

THE *sḏm.f* FORM

The verb stem followed by the actor expression (the subject) is called the *sḏm.f* form. This denomination is due to the fact that the verb *sḏm* 'to hear' followed by a



pronominal subject (of the third person, he hears) was taken as an example. The same name is used even if there is a substantival subject following (the father hears).

The *sdm.f* form is a syntactic unit that is used to make up a sentence together with other parts of speech. It is not to be considered as two separate units that are juxtaposed and it cannot make up a sentence all by itself.

In the following we are going to see how this form - bare or together with different morphemes and in combination with other structures - is used to form different moods and tenses in main sentences and in subordinate clauses.




13.



THE IMPERATIVE


The stem of the verb is used to express the **imperative**. In the plural the stem is sometimes followed by an ending  -i or  -w.


- The subject of the imperative is generally not indicated.

- The subject can, however, be indicated in one of the following ways:

a. by a dependent pronoun: in the singular  *tw*, in the plural  *tn*. A particle  *irf* (cf. chap. 9) can be inserted in the plural to emphasize the pronoun.




b. by the preposition  *r* (or  *ir*), followed by a suffix-pronoun.



c. by the preposition  *n*, followed by a suffix-pronoun.


- An emphatic word  *m[y]* can be added to the imperative with the meaning "pray".

Special imperative forms

  *imi* is the normal imperative form of  *rdi*, which occurs very rarely.



 *mi* is the normal imperative form of  *iw* and of  *ii*, which are used but very rare,

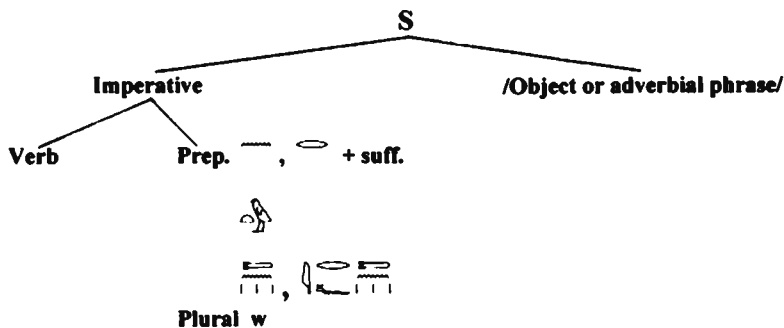
 *m* means "take" and is generally followed by  *n* and a suffix-pronoun.

 *mk* means "look", "behold", or existence like the French "voici"; this word can be used as an invariable particle and can also be declined as follows:

Singular masc.   *mk* var.   ,   ,   ,  

fem.   *mt* var.  

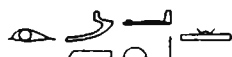
Plural masc. and fem.    *mtn* var.   



gr Keep silence! (Peas.B 1 80)



qd m3't Speak justice! (Peas.B 1 320)



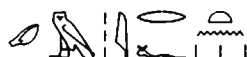
ir m3't Do justice! (Peas.B 1 320)



qdw Speak! (B.H. 1 8,5)



sdm r.k n.i Listen to me! (Sh.S. 12)



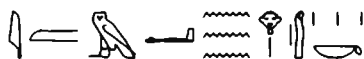
sdmw irf tn Listen you! (Urk.IV 120,13)



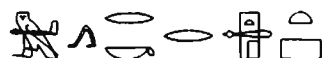
mi r imntt sp 2 Come to the west, come to the west! (Urk.IV 305,12)



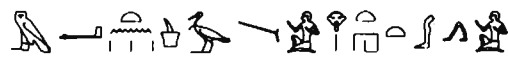
sh3 n.k hrw n krs Think about the day of burial! (Sin.B 190)



imi mw hr qbw.k Place water on your fingers! (Sh.S. 13)



mi r.k r hwt-3t Come to the temple! (Urk. IV 568,17)



mtn b3.i hr tht.i Behold, my soul misleads me! (Leb. 11)

14.

INDICATIVE FORMS IN MAIN SENTENCES

This chapter takes up main sentences where the center of interest of the communication is the verbal action i.e. where the verbal action is the comment.

A. THE PRESENT TENSE

The **indicative** mood of the **present** tense is expressed in different ways. Transitive verbs can take the *sḏm.f* form preceded by *iw* or *iw.f* (the two variants are equivalent). Transitive verbs can also appear in the structures *iw.f ḥr sḏm* or *mk sw ḥr sḏm* that indicate a progressive action (for examples see chapters 7 and 8) and intransitive verbs in the structures *iw.f m iit* or *mk sw m iit* (for examples see chapters 7 and 8).

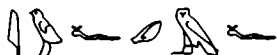
The *sḏm.f* used in these structures is called the circumstantial *sḏm.f* and is equivalent to an adverbial phrase.

iw has the effect of relating the statement to the sphere of interest and to the time of the speaker thus to relate the action to what is called absolute time.

Transitive verbs



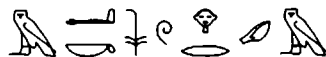
iw sḏm.f



iw.f sḏm.f



iw.f ḥr sḏm

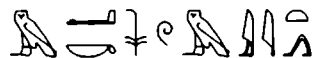


mk sw ḥr sḏm

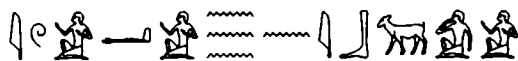
Intransitive verbs



iw.f m iit

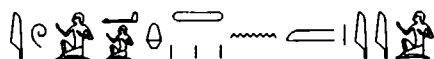


mk sw m iit



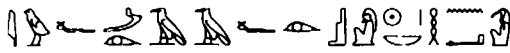
*iw.i di.i
mw n ib*

I give water to the thirsty.
(Sin.B 96)



*iw.i di.i t
n gsy*

I give bread to the
neighbour. (Sin.B 151)



iw.f m33.f He sees Osiris and Thot
Wsir hrw every day. (CT VII 507e)
nb hn^c
Dhwtj

B. THE PAST TENSE

The **indicative mood of the past tense** is expressed by *iw sdm.n.f* of transitive verbs. The morpheme *n* inserted between the verb stem and the subject indicates the past. Intransitive verbs appear in the structures *iw.i ii.kwi* or *mk wi ii.kwi* i.e. structures including the stative (see chapter 9). (The switch from the 3rd person to the first when denominating the structure is caused by the fact that the stative of the 1st person singular has a distinctive ending that makes it easy to recognize the form as a stative.)

The *sdm.n.f* used in this structure is called the circumstantial *sdm.n.f* and is equivalent to an adverbial phrase.

iw has the effect of relating the statement to the sphere of interest and to the time of the speaker.

Transitive verbs

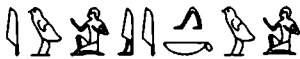


iw sdm.n.f



iw N sdm.n.f

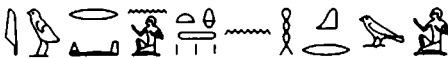
Intransitive verbs



iw.i ii.kwi



mk wi ii.kwi



iw rd.n.i t I gave bread to the
n hkr hungry. (BD ch.125 III 9)



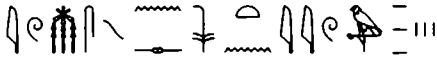
iw m33.n.i I saw the victories.
nhtw (Urk.IV 1004.4)



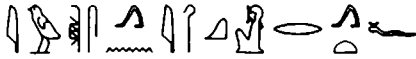
iw wp.n.f He opened his mouth to
r.f r.i me. (Sh.S.81)



iw gm.n.i I found one of these
w^c m nn n peasants. (Peas.B 1 75)
sh^{tj}



iw ms.n.s She gave birth to three
nsyw 3 kings. (Westc.12.11)



iw šms.n.i I accompanied the ruler
hkꜣ r nmtt.f on his journeys. (Urk.IV 944.4)

C. THE FUTURE TENSE

The **indicative** mood of the **future** is expressed by *iw.f r sdm / iit*. (For this structure see chapter 7.)

Transitive/Intransitive verbs



15. THE PROSPECTIVE

The **prospective** form is the name of a **bare** *sdm.f*.

Morphological properties:

In the prospective form the verb can take on the endings *-y* and *-w* and a few verbs can appear with particular distinctive forms:



Syntactic properties

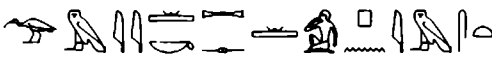
- The prospective form is used in independent sentences with an optative, jussive, or hortative meaning ('may he hear', 'he shall hear', 'he will hear').
- The prospective form is used as the object of the preceding verb of the main sentence, particularly the verb *rdi*, and with final and consecutive meaning, thus in nominal or circumstantial use.
- The prospective form is used after the particles *ih*, *hr*, *kꜣ*.



ir.i rn.k I will make your name. (CT II 219 f)



sdm.i May I hear the messages of
wpwt nt her children. (Sin.B 166)



gmy.k ts You shall find this teaching
pn im.st there. (Sall.II 4.3)

mi pr hr t3

Come and go forth on earth
and I shall give you glory.
(CT II 219 c-d)

i3w

The companions of your
father Osiris will accompany
you. (CT II 219 e; cf ch. 24)

šms
šmsw it.k
Wsir

I will see to it that you love
books more than your mother.
(Sall.II 4.5)

di.i mry.k
sšw r
mwt.k

Let me have (lit. do so that
one gives to me) a boat so that
it can bring me my children
and my books. (Westc.8.3-4)

imi di.tw
n.i w n
k3k3w

See to it that he knows your
name. (Sin.B 73)

intwf n.i
hrđw.[i]
hr sšw.i

See to it that he knows your
name. (Sin.B 73)

imi rh.f
rn.k

To give wine to Amun-Re so
that he makes the gift of life.
(Urk.IV 1227.17)

rdit irp n
Imn-Rc
ir.f di nh
h n rđi.n
hm.i di.tw
n.sn w3t r
niwwt.sn

Then my Majesty saw to it
that one gave them the path to
their towns. (Urk.IV 1236.3)

ir kn n.k
rwd ib.k
mh.k kni.k
m hrđw.k
sn.k hnt.k
m3.k pr.k

If you are brave and control
your heart, you shall embrace
your children, you shall kiss
your wife, you shall see your
home. (Sh.S.132-134)

ih rnpy
h w.i

May my body be young again.
(Sin.B 167)

ih m3n.k
n.k irt ht
nbt mi ntt
r hp

You shall take heed to do
every thing as that which is
according to law. (Urk.IV
1088.5)




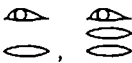




16. THAT-FORMS

Chapters 14 and 15 treated sentences expressing action and presented the different patterns with regard to transitive and intransitive verbs in the present, past, and future tenses. There the *sdm.f* was the comment of the sentence. Sometimes, however, the verbal action is the topic and it is followed by an adverbial phrase functioning as the comment of the sentence. This *sdm.f* is also found after prepositions, a typical position of a noun. We have already met with one substantival form of the verb, the infinitive (see chapter 7). The infinitive is a non-personal form, i.e. the action is not connected with an actor. We are now going to treat a personal substantival form of the verb. This form is called the **that-form**. That-forms is the name of bare *sdm.f* forms and bare *sdm.n.f* forms.

These forms are also called *dass-Formen*, emphatic forms, *formes substantives personnelles*, or second tenses. The most convenient denomination seems to be that-forms and this expression will therefore be used throughout this book.

Morphological properties:

- Weak verbs i.e. verbs whose last radical is a weak consonant (*i* or *w*) reduplicate the second radical in the *sdm.f* form.

	<i>h3i</i>		<i>h33</i> go down
	<i>iri</i>		<i>irr</i> do, make
	<i>mri</i>		<i>mrr</i> love
	<i>pri</i>		<i>prr</i> go

- Irregular verbs appear with the forms:

	<i>inn</i>		<i>dd</i>		<i>iww</i>		<i>m33</i>
---	------------	---	-----------	---	------------	---	------------

Syntactic particularities:

The that-forms are substantival forms of the verb and function in all positions where nouns are found.

A. in non-initial position

- after prepositions
- as a genitive
- as the object of the verb
- as the topic in an adjectival sentence / as the subject of a verb
- in a nominal sentence;

B. in initial position

- as the topic of an adverbial sentence.

A. IN NON-INITIAL POSITION

That-forms are used

1. after prepositions

irr hm.k m mrr.f Your Majesty acts as he likes. (Sin.B 236)



m 3d ib.k r.f hft hss.f Don't allow your heart to be angry because he is wretched. (Pt. 74-76)

2. as a genitive

wnm.k 3pssw n dd nsw You will eat dainties that (lit. of) the king gives. (Westc.7.21)



w' pw n dd ntr He is unique god-given (lit. of god gives). (Sin.B 70)

3. as the object of the verbs of perception, knowledge, etc.

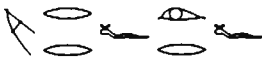
iw hmt.i rh.ti ntrr.f My Majesty knows that he is a god. (Urk.IV 363.6)

4. as the topic of an adjectival sentence

ksn mss.s Her travail (lit. she gave birth) was painful. (Westc. 9.22)

5. in a nominal sentence

i3st pw h33.i hr 3ht What (cf. ch.21B) does it mean that you fall on the ground? (Erman, Reden 58)

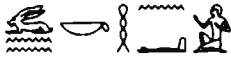
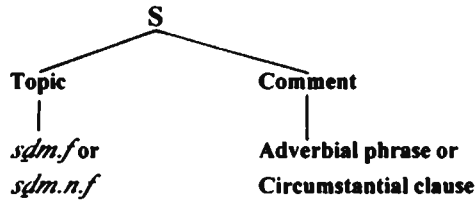


mrr.f irr.f If he wants to he acts. (Pyr. 412 b)

B. IN INITIAL POSITION

An initial bare substantival *sdm.f* or *sdm.n.f* functions as the topic with a following adverbial phrase as comment according to the pattern of adverbial sentences. The adverbial phrase can consist of a circumstantial clause (see chapter 18). These forms are regularly used in questions (see chapter 21). As stated above the 'that'-form is also called

'the emphatic form'. This is because the adverbial phrase is sometimes the center of interest of the communication: I saw him in the street (and not somewhere else). If the adverbial phrase is strongly stressed, the pattern can be translated as a so called cleft sentence: It was in the street I saw him.



wnn.k hn'.i That you exist is with me or It is with me that you shall stay. (Sin.B 77)



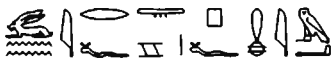
dd.k ib.k m-s3 sšw You shall put your heart behind the papyrus rolls. (Sall.II 4.2)



it.n.i rsw hr wq k3.f That I seized the Southerners was on the command of his Ka and the Northerners according to his guidance. (Urk.IV 1228.15-16)



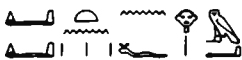
sh.r.n.i st hft wq.f It was according to his command that I felled them. (Urk.IV 1236.10)



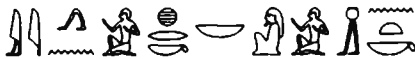
wnn irf t3 pf mi m How then is that land? (Sin.B 43)



ph.n.k nn hr sy išt Why did you come here? (Sin.B 34)



dd.tn n.f hr m Why do you give to him? (Adm. 5.9)



ii.n.i hr.k nb.i int.k It is so that you can bring me and so that I can see your perfection (2 prospective forms) that I have come to you, my Lord. (RB 116.3-4)



wi m3n.i nfrw.k

17.

OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN MAIN SENTENCES

A.

Other auxiliary elements than *iw* can be placed in front of *sdm.f* and *sdm.n.f* and in front of adverbial sentences giving rise to composed tenses. The auxiliary elements are *h'.n*, *wn*, *wn.in*, and *wn.hr*.

1. *h'.n*

h'.n is used in front of *sdm.n.f* of transitive verbs and in front of sentences with adverbial predicate (preposition + infinitive or the stative of an intransitive verb). The sentence structure is actually that of the adverbial sentence with *h'.n* (initial bare *sdm.n.f*), a 'that'-form, as topic and the following expression (circumstantial *sdm.n.f*, preposition + infinitive, or stative) as comment.

There is a time difference between a sentence introduced by *iw* and one introduced by *h'.n*. The *iw* structure links the event to the present situation of the narrator or to the sphere of interest and the time of the speaker, whereas *h'.n* links the event to the past as an objective historical narration. Thus *iw sdm.n.f* corresponds more or less to a present perfect and *h'.n sdm.n.f* to a past tense.



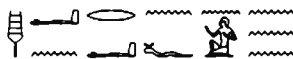
h'.n *sdm.n.s hrw* She heard a sound. (Westc. 12.1)



h'.n *dd.n.f* *n.i* He then said to me. (Sh.S. 158)



h'.n *in.n.i* *ht.f* I brought away his possessions. (Sin.B 143)



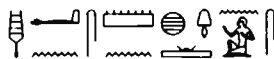
h'.n *rdi.n.f* *n.i mw* He gave me water. (Sin.B 26)



h'.n *wsb.n.i* *n.f st* And I answered him this. (Sh.S. 86)



h'.n *s'h'.n.f* *sw* And then he raised him up. (Westc.8.1)



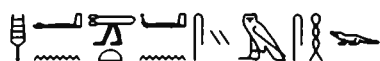
h'.n *smnh.n.i* *s[y]* I have embellished it (=the city). (Urk.VII 29.8)



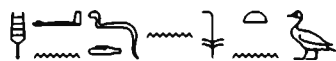
h'.n *3tp.n.i* *st r dpt tn* I then loaded them onto this boat. (Sh.S. 166)



h'.n *htm.n.sn 't* Then they locked the room. (Westc.10.7)



ḥ^c.n it.n sy msh And a crocodile caught her. (Westc.12.18) (Cf.ch.24)



ḥ^c.n ḡd.n s3 nsw And then the king's son said: ... (Westc.7.16)



ḥ^c.n rdt.n n.i nb.i nbw Then my master gave me gold. (Urk.IV 893.10) (Cf.ch.24)



ḥ^c.n ḡd.n.f n.sn And then he said to them:... (Westc.10.3)

2. *wnn.f*

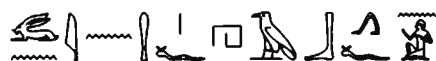
wnn.f can introduce a sentence with adverbial comment (*wnn.f hr sdm*) and is the substantival form (that-form) corresponding to *tw.f hr sdm*.



wnn.k hr rdit di.tw n.f ḳw nn rdit rh.f ntt ntk rdi n.f st You shall see to it that they give him provisions, without letting him know that it is you who give it to him. (Peas.B 1.83) (See chapters 18.2b and 20.)

3. *wn.in*

wn.in is used in front of *sdm.f*, a stative, or *hr* + infinitive and introducing a sentence referring to the past.



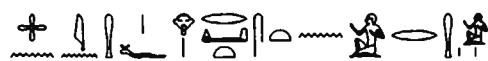
wn.in hm.f h3b.f n.i His Majesty sent (messengers) to me. (Sin.B 174)



wn.in hm.f wšd.f wi His Majesty addressed me. (Br.Mus. 574.3)



wn.in.tw hr rdit n.i nbw The pharao (lit. one) gave me gold. (Urk.IV 3.15)



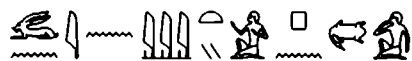
wn.in hm.f hr rdit st n.i r hmw So his Majesty gave them to me as servants. (Urk.IV 4.13)



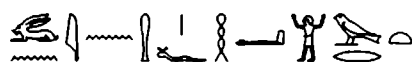
wn.in.tw hr ḥ3 hr mw They (lit. one) fought on the water. (Urk.IV 3.10)



wn.in shty pn hr rmit 3w wrt This peasant wept very much. (Peas.B 1.24)



wn.in shty This peasant was afraid.
pn snd (Peas.B 2.117)



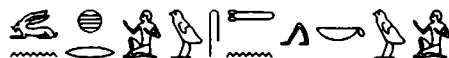
wn.in hm.f His Majesty rejoiced very
h'c wrt much. (Urk.IV 837.12)

4. *wn.hr*

wn.hr can be used introducing a sentence referring to the past.



wn.hr.i hr I accompanied the sovereign,
šms ity 'nh may he live, be prosperous
wd3 snb hr and well, on my two legs.
rdwy.i (Urk.IV 3.5)



wn.hr.i I travelled freely. (Urk.IV
ws3n.kwi 1075.4)

5. *wnn.hr*

wnn.hr can be used in front of a *sdm.f* with regard to the future.



wnn.hr m33 Then the gods will regard him
sw n3rw mi as one of them. (Nu 133.20)
w' im.sn (See chapter 24.)



B.

The morphemes *.in*, *.k3*, or *.hr* can be inserted between the verb and the following subject (a noun or a suffix-pronoun) and give rise to the composed verb forms *sdm.in.f*, *sdm.k3.f*, and *sdm.hr.f*.

1. *sdm.in.f*

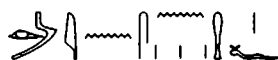
sdm.in.f refers to the past and gives an inchoative meaning (expressing the beginning of the action) to the verbal action. This form can be translated either as "he heard" or as "and then he heard". This form is rather frequent in Middle Egyptian, particularly in the literary texts.



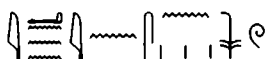
dd.in hm.f His Majesty said to the queen
n hmt nsu (lit. royal wife). (Sin.B 264)



dd.in shty This peasant said to his wife.
pn n hmt.f (Peas.R 2)



m3.in.sn They saw His Majesty.
hm.f (Urk.IV 657.17)



i'c.in.sn sw They washed him.
(Westc.10.11)



srd.k3 st Your Majesty shall make them
hmt.t ds.t grow yourself. (Urk.IV
 346.16)

18.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

A circumstantial clause is a clause that functions as an adverb. It can be either marked i.e. introduced by a word or expression indicating that it is a subordinate clause or unmarked i.e. without introduction.

1. MARKED CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

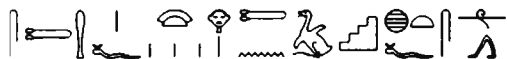
A circumstantial clause can be introduced by a 'conjunction' (see below at the end of the chapter) or marked by the particle *is* (cf. chapter 9). *is* is used as a subordinating morpheme of non-verbal sentences without *iw*, as nominal sentences and adjectival sentences.



iw w3h.n My Majesty has instituted a
n.f hm.i festival of victory for him
hb nht m anew, when My Majesty
m3wt hft returned from the first
iit hm.i m campaign of victory. (Urk.IV
wdyt tpt nt 740.6)
nht



st hm.f h His Majesty had appeared on
hr tnt3t hft the dais, when the captives
st3 skr- were introduced.
nhw (Urk.IV 140.15)



m3 wi r-s3 Look at me, now that I have
s3h.i t3 touched land. (Sh.S. 180)



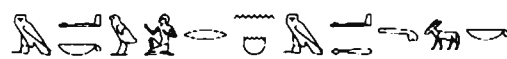
dd m3't ir Speak justice and do justice,
m3't dr-ntt for it is mighty. (Peas.B
wr.s 1.320)



m mh ib.k Do not fill your heart, because
hr-ntt tw you are one who knows. (Pt.
m rh 53)



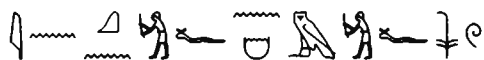
mk wi r Look, I shall take away your
nhm 3.k ass, peasant, because it eats
shty hr my barley. (Peas.B 1.11)
wnm.f







3m'.i
in mrwt For the sake of his continuing
wn.f hr dd to speak, keep silence!
gr (Peas.B 1.79)






in kn.f If he is brave, he saves
nhm.f sw himself. (Adm.13.3)








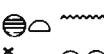
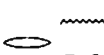

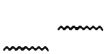


	<i>in</i>	if	var. 
	<i>hwy</i>	if, only	var. 

Comparative prepositions-conjunctions

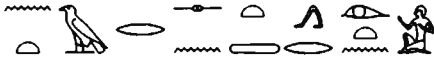
	<i>m</i>	as
	<i>mi</i>	as
	<i>hft</i>	as

Causal prepositions-conjunctions

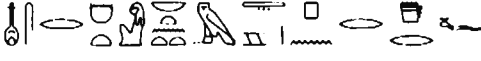
	<i>n</i>	because
	<i>hr</i>	because
	<i>n-ikr-n</i>	because
	<i>n-3t-n</i>	because
	<i>n-wr-n</i>	because
	<i>hr-ntt</i>	because
	<i>m-^c-ntt</i>	because
	<i>hft-ntt</i>	because
	<i>r-ntt</i>	because
	<i>dr-ntt</i>	because
	<i>n-ntt</i>	because



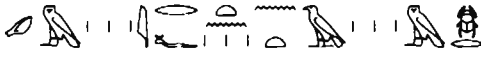
ntt nbt im.f ... all that is in it (Kah.11.23)



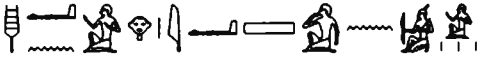
ntyw r snt r irt.n.i ... those who will imitate what I have done (Urk.IV 58.3)



nfr s[y] r hmt nbt ntt m t3 pn r dr.f She is more beautiful than any woman that exists in the entire land. (Urk.IV 323.14)



sgmw irf tn ntyw m hpr Listen you who are coming into being! (Urk.IV 120.13)



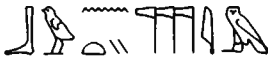
h^c.n.i hr i^s n m^s nty m dpt tn I called out to the troops who were in this ship. (Sh.S. 170)



dd.tn n.i ntt m ib.tn May you tell me what is in your heart. (Urk.IV 649.13)

Resumptive words

If the subject of the relative clause is not identical with the antecedent, Egyptian adds a resumptive pronoun or adverb that modifies the relation to the antecedent. Thus 'the man whose son was there' is in Egyptian 'the man who was there his son' ('his' being the resumptive pronoun) and 'the place where they are' would be 'the place that they are in it' ('in it' being the resumptive adverbial expression).



bw nty ntrw im ... the place where the gods are (Cairo 20485)



sšm pn nty wi hr.f ... the situation in which I was (Sin.B 173-174)



nty hr.f m tsm ... (as to this god) whose face is (that of) a dog (Urk.V 67.1)



iw.i swt rh.kwi bw nty st im I know the place where they are. (Westc.9.3)

2. PARTICIPLES AND RELATIVE FORMS

As mentioned above it is sometimes necessary to transpose the verb into other grammatical categories. We have met with two cases where a form of the verb functions as a noun: the infinitive (chapter 7) and the that-form (chapter 16). We are now

going to consider the cases where a form of the verb functions as an adjective. These verb forms are called the participle and the relative form.

The participles and the relative forms are the relativisation (transposing into a relative clause) of the indicative forms: he makes it, he made it, and he will make it. Now if we want to transpose these sentences into relative clauses, we can either focus 'he' or 'it'. If we focus 'he', we get a sentence like: '(he) who makes it' and this is the participle. If we focus 'it' instead, we get a sentence like '(that) which he makes' and this is the relative form.


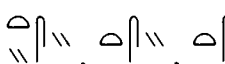
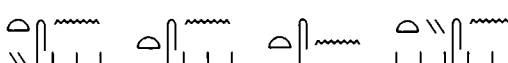
The relation between the indicative, the participle, and the relative form is shown the following table:

Indicative	Participle	Relative form
he loves	(he) who loves	(that) which he loves
he loved	(he) who loved	(that) which he loved
he will love	(he) who will love	(that) which he will love
<i>iw(f) mr.f</i>	<i>mrr</i> ¹⁾	<i>mrrt.f</i> ¹⁾
<i>iw mr.n.f</i>	<i>mr</i>	<i>mrt.n.f</i>
<i>mr.f</i>	<i>mrrty.fy</i>	<i>mrt.f</i>




1) Weak verbs and geminating and irregular verbs have geminated forms.

N.B. 1. The *sdm.ty.fy*-form

The *sdm.ty.fy*-form is a participle with prospective meaning. It agrees in number and gender with the antecedent and takes the following forms:




Sing. masc.	 . <i>ty.fy</i>
fem.	 . <i>ty.sy</i>
Plur. masc. and fem.	 . <i>ty.sn</i>




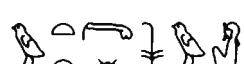

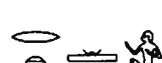
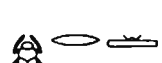


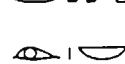
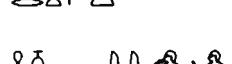

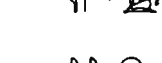
N.B. 2. The prospective relative form

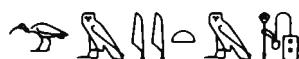
The prospective relative form is characterized by the ending  *y* in the masculine and by  or  *i* in the feminine.

These forms are used as adjectival epithets agreeing in gender and number with the antecedent. They can, however, also be used alone as a substantive without antecedent. The endings are the same as those of the adjective (cf. chapter 10). The plural ending *w* is very often left out.

There are both active and passive forms of the participles. The passive forms can take the endings *w* in the present tense and *y* in the past.

	<i>sms sw</i>	... he who follows him (Urk.IV 86.5)
	<i>pst nbt</i>	... all that is cooked (Sin.B 91)
	<i>km3 wi</i>	... he who created me (Urk.IV 364.17)

	<i>nhw</i>	... those who live (Urk.IV 120.16)
	<i>wnnyw</i>	... those who exist (Urk.IV 120.16)
	<i>snḏw</i>	... one who fears (Sin.B 260)
	<i>wtt sw</i>	... he who has begotten him (Urk.IV 17.4)
	<i>hm</i>	... he who does not know = the ignorant (Urk.IV 368.1)
	<i>rh</i>	... he who knows (Urk.IV 368.1)
	<i>hpṛt</i>	... what has happened (Sh.S.142)
	<i>sdmyw</i>	... those who listen = judges (Peas.B 1.99)
	<i>prrt nbt</i>	... all that comes out (Urk.IV 1187 16)
	<i>irt nbt</i>	... all that is done (Westc.12.2)
	<i>hsy</i>	... the praised one (Peas.B 1.68)
	<i>nisw</i>	... the one who is summoned (Westc.7.11)
	<i>iryt</i>	... what has been done (Urk.IV 1004.10)



gmyt m ss ... that which has been found
in writing (Sin.B 311)



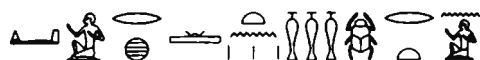
ink \$msw I was a follower who
\$ms nb.f followed his lord. (Sin.R 2)



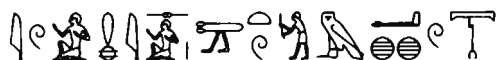
nisw pw ii It is the one who is
summoned who comes.
(Westc. 7 11)



ink 3 *hpr* I am the great one who has
ds.f come into being of himself.
(Urk.V 8.10)



di.i *rh.tn* I will see to it that you know
hswt *hprt* the favours that have
n i happened to me. Urk.IV 2.1)



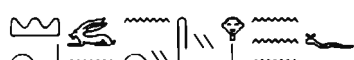
iw.i mi s itw I was like a man caught by
m 'hhw nightfall. (Sin.B 254)



s3 sdmw m A son who hears is a follower
\$ms Hr of Horus. (Pt. 588)



nsw irt[y].fy ... a king who will exercise
nsvt the kingship (Westc.10.13)



h3st ... a foreign land that will be
wnnty.sy hr loyal to him (lit. on his water)
mw f (Sin.B 75)



iw^cw ... an heir who will make
drpty.fy offerings ((Leb. 52)



rhyt ... people who will see my
m33t[y].sn monument after years
mnw i m-hi (Urk.IV 365.7)



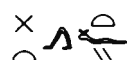
sdmt[y].fv ... he who will hear (Pt. 49)



hprt[y].sy ... what will happen (Urk.IV 370.1)



sw3t[y].fy ... he who will pass (Urk.IV 133.9)



‘nhw tpw t3 O you living on earth who
sw3t[y].fy ts will pass this tomb ... (Urk.IV
pn 133.8)



‘nhw tpw t3 O you living on earth who
sw3t[y].fy ts will pass this tomb ... (Urk.IV
pn 133.8)

O you living on earth who
will enter this tomb in the
necropolis ... (Urk.IV 965.11)

As to any man, any scribe,
any learned man, any citizen,
any man (of low station) who
will enter this tomb who will
protect its inscriptions who
will respect its statues who
will say the offering formula
... (Urk.VII 53.17-54.2)

... every monument that I
have made (BH 1.26)

... a tomb that I have made
myself (Urk.IV 10.9)

... this product which I had brought back (Sh.S. 175)

... the road that I know (BD 17.13)

... heaven and all countries
that god has created (Urk.IV
341.15)

... every messenger that the vizier sends (Urk.IV 1107.11)

... the courtiers whom he
loves (Sin.B 289)

... every good thing that
heaven gives ... and that Hapy
brings (Urk.IV 51.3)
...what you appreciate (Peas.B
1.3)

... what he loves (BD ch. 125)

... what people say (BD ch. 125)

20.

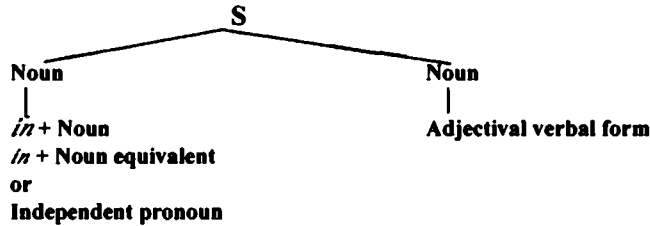
EMPHATIC NOMINAL SENTENCES

An adjectival verbal form (participle, relative form, cf. chapter 19.2) without antecedent, which is the equivalent of a noun, can also be used in the patterns of nominal sentences (cf. chapters 4 and 5).

A nominal sentence, bipartite or tripartite i.e. without or with *pw*, comprising an adjectival verbal form in the rear position is a cleft sentence.

A. CLEFT BIPARTITE NOMINAL SENTENCES

The first position of a cleft bipartite nominal sentence is occupied by a noun or noun equivalent (= adjectival verbal form) preceded by *in* or by an independent pronoun.



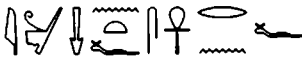
in ntr.i w3d n.i st It is my god that makes it green for me. (Urk.IV 132.12)



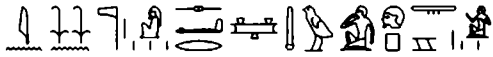
in wnm dp It is the eater who tastes. (Peas.B 1.215)



in sdr m33 rswt It is the sleeper who sees the dream. (Peas.B 1.216)



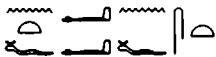
in snt.f s'nh rn.f It is his sister who makes his name live. (Urk.IV 12.12)



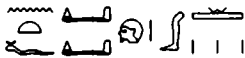
in nn n ntrw s'r mdw tpw-t3 It is these gods who make the words of those who are on earth ascend. (Amd. 2nd Hour, Hornung I 25)



ink 3'd qrt.f It is I who cut his hand. (Urk.IV 894.1)



ntf ddi n.f st It is he who gives them to him. (Peas.B 1.85)



ntf ddi tp-rd It is he who gives the instructions. (Urk.IV 363.11)



ntf d3ir h3swt It was he who controlled the foreign lands. (Sin.B 50)

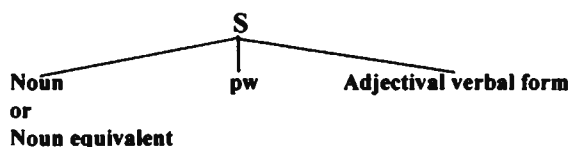


ntf sšm wi It is he who leads me. (Urk.IV 363.8)

N.B. This pattern refers to the present or the past. A similar pattern that has a prospective *sšm.f* in the rear position refers to the future. The future can also be expressed by the prospective relative form.

B. CLEFT TRIPARTITE NOMINAL SENTENCES

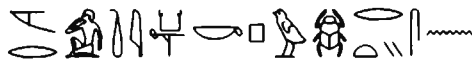
A cleft tripartite nominal sentence consists of a noun or noun equivalent (for instance an adjectival verbal form) + *pw* + an adjectival verbal form.



nisw pw ii It is the one who is called who comes. (Westc.8.11)



k33t lb.i pw hprt m-'.i It is what my heart plans that comes true through me. (Sethe Les.83.22)



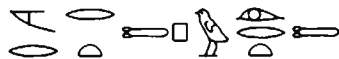
mrti k3.k pw hprt.y.sn It is what your heart desires that will come true. (Urk. IV 96.16)



N pw m3 mst.tn It is N who saw your birth. (CT VI 389i)



swt pw rdi st n N pn It is he who gave them to this N. (CT II 402b)



mr.r.t pw ir.r.t It is what you want that you do. (CT VI 273b)

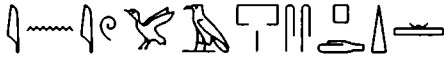
For a similar pattern cf. chapter 27A, *sšm pw ir.n.f*.

21.

INTERROGATIONS

A. THE INTERROGATIVE CONVERTER *in*

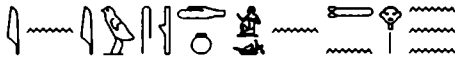
A sentence can be converted from a statement to a question by means of the particle *in*.



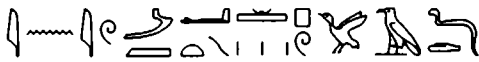
in iw p3 pr sspd Is the house prepared?
(Westc.9.19)



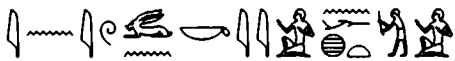
in iw n.k it.i r w3t Is my barley a road for you?
(Peas.B 1.5)



in iw skd.n.tn hr mw Did you sail on the water?
(Urk.IV 324.11)



in iw m3't pw p3 dd Is it true the saying?
(Westc.8.12)



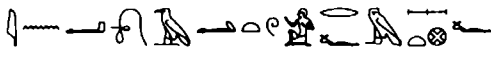
in iw wn ky nht Is there another strong man?
(Sin.B 133)



in kn.f Is he brave? (Adm. 13.3)



in iw hm.f wd3 hr ky m3n Will His Majesty set out on another road?
(Urk.IV 651.11)



in w3.tw.i rf m d3tt.f Shall I then be robbed on his estate?
(Peas.B 1 18)

B. INTERROGATIVES

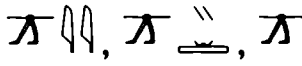
There are also interrogative words meaning 'who', 'what', etc. These words can have different functions in the sentence and are placed according to their function.

1. *m* **who, what, which**

This word can have different functions in a sentence and is placed in accordance with its function.

2. *ptr*, *pty*, *pw-tr* **who, what**

This word is used as a comment.


3.  *sy* **who, what, which.**


This word is used as a comment and as an adjective.

4.  *išst* **what**

This word can have different functions in the sentence and is placed according to its function.

5.  *ih* **what**

6.  *wr* **how many**

7.  *tn, tny* **where, from where**



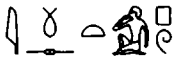
pty st

What is this? (Westc.8.10)



ptr tw

Who are you? (BD ch. 125)



išst pw

What is this? (Westc.6.25)



sy pw

Who is it? (Urk.V 37.1)



ptr rn.k

What is your name? (BD ch. 125)



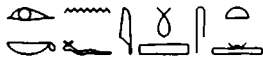
pty irf p3 ib

What now is this mood (lit. heart)? (Westc.9.13)



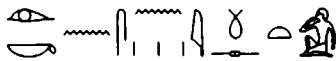
iry.i m

What do I do? (Adm. 2.9)



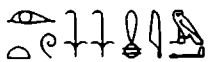
ir.k n.f išst

What do you do for him? (Urk.V 182.6)



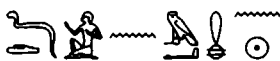
ir.k n.sn išst

What do you do for them? (Urk.V 162.15)



ir.tw nn mi m

How could such a thing be done? (Sin.B 202)



dd.i n m min

To whom can I speak today? (Leb. 103)

sgd.tw mdt Why was this word spoken?
tn hr ih (Urk.IV 27.11)

wnn irf t3 pf How shall this land fare? (Sin.
mi m B 43)

ph.n.k nn hr Why have you come here?
m (Sin.B 34)

ii.n.k tny Where do you come from?
 (Nu 98.6)

wn.k tn Where have you been? (Lac.
 TR 32.2)

ms.s irf sy When shall she give birth?
nw (Westc.9.15)

nh.k irf m What shall you live from?
i3st (Lac. TR 23.35)

sh3.tw nn hr Why is this called to mind?
sy i3st (Urk.IV 27.10)

22.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

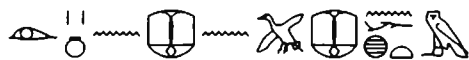
The **passive voice** is expressed as follows in the different moods and sentence types.

Main sentences

Indicative Present	<i>iw sdm.tw.f</i>	
Indicative Past	<i>iw sdmw N</i>	for transitive verbs with nominal subject
	<i>iw.i rdt.kwi</i>	for transitive verbs with pronominal subject
	<i>h'.n sdm.f</i>	
	<i>h'.n + sdm.kwi</i>	
That-form Present	<i>sdm.tw.f</i>	?
Past	<i>sdm.n.tw.f</i>	
Prospective	<i>sdmw.f</i>	

Circumstantial sentences

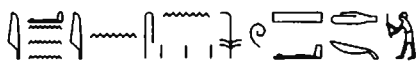
Present	<i>sdm.tw.f</i>	
Past	<i>sdmw N</i>	for transitive verbs with nominal subject
	<i>sdm.kwi</i>	for transitive verbs with pronominal subject



ir sn.nw n A second festival of the
hb n p3 hb festival of victory is to be
nht m hrw n made on the day of
s'k ntr introducing the god. (Urk.IV
 740)



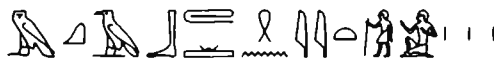
i'in.sn sw They washed him, when his
š'd hpw.f umbilical cord was cut.
 (Westc. 10.11-12)



in hm.f rdi It is the king who has seen to
ir.t[w].f it that it is done. (Sin.B 308)



iw.f r smr He will be a friend among the
m-m srw noblemen, when he has been
rdi.t[w].f m placed in the midst of the
k3b \$nyt courtiers. (Sin.B 280-281)



23. THE NEGATIVE

All patterns studied so far were in the affirmative. As it is necessary to be able to express the negation of a conception or a sentence, there are also negative patterns.

The negative can be indicated in different ways: by means of a negative adverb like 'not', by means of prefixes like 'in-', 'un-', and 'mis-' (inactive, unaware, misunderstand), by means of opposite words, where one word is the counterpart of the other, like rich and poor, and by the use of words with negative meaning like 'lack'. It is the same in the Egyptian language, there are, as we will see below, several different ways of expressing the negative.

Sometimes the negation concerns only one word or one expression of the sentence as in "We meet them now and again, not every week but perhaps once a month", sometimes the sentence as a whole "We do not meet them very often". In the last sentence it is the nexus (= the relation between the subject and the predicate, in this case between 'we' and 'meet') that is negated. This distinction between the negation of one word or one expression and the negation of the nexus is important in the Egyptian language.

Let us now look at the different expressions of the negative and see what happens to the affirmative patterns we have studied, in which cases the negative is obtained by the addition of a negative word like 'not' or by means of a negative verb, and in which cases the language has resort to negational counterparts.

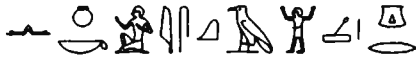
I. MAIN SENTENCES

A. Negation of the predicative nexus

1. *n...ts* is the negation used in sentences without *in*. It thus serves as the negation in:

a. nominal sentences.

NB. The particle *is* is missing in bi-pronominal sentences.

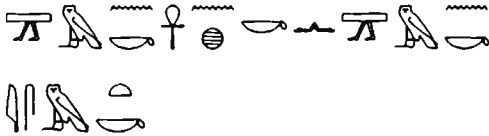


n ink is k3 s3 gr I am not presumptuous (lit. high of back) either. (Sin.B 230)

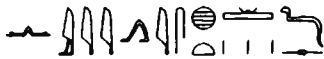


n ntf pw m m3't It is not he, surely. (Sin.B 267-268)

b. sentences with adverbial comment and with a that-form as topic.



šm.n.k 'nh.k n šm.n.k is mwt.k It was living that you departed, it was not dead that you departed. (Pyr. 833a)



n ii is ht ds.[s] It is not by itself that riches arrive. (Ptahh. 180-181)

2. *n* is the negation of the indicative verbal patterns of the present and the past. Patterns with *n* are the counterparts of the affirmative patterns with *iw* as follows:

	Affirmative	Negative
Present active	<i>iw(.f) sdm.f</i>	<i>n sdm.n.f</i>
passive	<i>iw sdm.tw.f</i>	<i>n sdm.n.tw.f</i>
Past active trans.	<i>iw sdm.n.f</i>	<i>n sdm.f</i>
intr.	<i>iw.i ii.kwi</i>	<i>n iw.i</i>
passive	<i>iw.i rdt.kwi</i>	<i>n rdt.i i</i> or <i>n rdt.tw.i</i>
	<i>iw rdiw N</i>	<i>n rdiw N</i>
Present perfect	<i>iw sdm.f</i>	<i>n sp sdm.f</i>



n sdm.n.i n.f I do not listen to it. (Leb.11)



n smi.n.tw.f It (= the outcome) is not reported. (Adm.9.7)



n šh3.t[w] sf One did not remember yesterday. (Leb.115)



n k.n.f n pr.n.f He does not enter, he does not go out. (CT IV 326k)



n sdm.tw rn.i m r whmw My name had not been heard in the mouth of the herald. (Sin.B 227-228)



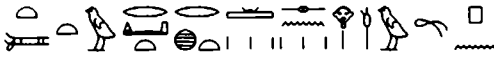
imi.k wsr m ht.s May you not be mighty in her womb. (Westc.10.9)

B. Negation of a word or expression

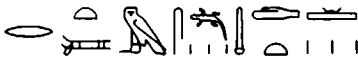
1. *tm* is a negative verb. It is a complete verb that is conjugated instead of the main verb. *tm* is then followed by the form called the **negational compliment** of the verb. This negational complement can take the ending *w* but the ending is normally omitted. The infinitive gradually replaces the negational compliment of the verb.

tm negates nominal forms of the verb and we thus find it before:

a. the that-forms *sḏm.f* and *sḏm.n.f* as well as the infinitive.



tm.tw rdit rht.sn hr wd It is in order not to multiply the words that one has not put a number of them on this stela. (Urk.IV 693.12-13)



tm.k tr sḏm hr m Why don't you listen? (Peas.B 1180)

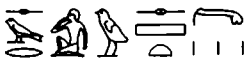


tm.tw ms in hnw hr m Why does one then not fetch the jars? (Westc.11.21-22)

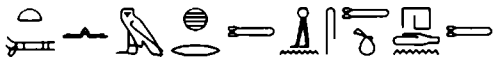
b. the prospective in non-initial position.



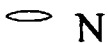
iw wd.n Gb it Wsir tm.i Geb, the father of Osiris, commanded that I do not eat excrements and that I do not drink urine. (Harhotep 396-397)



c. *tm* also serves as negation of the forms *sḏm.in.f*, *sḏm.hr.f*, and *sḏm.k3.f*.



tm.hr.t in sti hdn.t r N You (= a goddess) shall not use the smell of your *hdn*-plant against N. (PT 696g)



2. *m* which is the imperative form of the negative verb *imi* negates the imperative.



m snḏ sp 2 Do not fear, do not fear! (Sh.S. 111)



*m wšb nfrt m
bint*

Do not answer good with
evil! (Peas.B 1.152)



m dd grg

Do not speak falsehood!
(Peas.B 1.159)

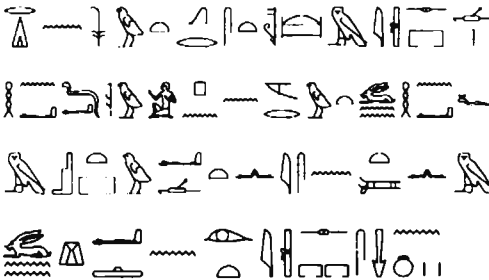


*m rdi kt m st
kt*

Do not set one thing in the
place of another! (Peas.B.
1.152)

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. *n-is* negates adverbial phrases that constitute a part of a sentence or form an independent sentence.



*rdi.n.[i] swt
krs.t[w.t] m
is w' hn' D'w
pn n-mrwt
wnn.[i] hn' f
m st w'tt n is
n tm wnn hr-
n irt is
snwy*

I caused myself to be buried
in one tomb with this Djau
for the sake of being with
him in one place and not
through the non-existence of
the wherewithal to make two
tombs. (Urk.I 146.16-147.3)

2. The use of *tm*.

a. *tm* is used to negate the adjectival verbal forms: the participle, the *sdmty.fy*-form, and the relative form.



*t3w nb tmm
hnd st in kwy
bityw*

... all lands that had not been
trodden by other kings:
(Urk.IV 780)



*nn st nbt
tmt.n.[i] ir
mnw im.s*

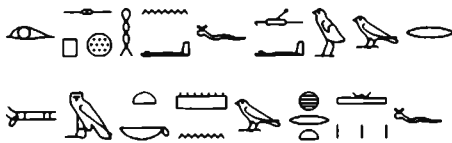
There was no place in which
did not make monuments
(Louvre C 15)



*ir grt fhty.fy
sw tmt[y].fy]
'h3 hr.f*

Now as for him who shall
lose it (=this boundary) and
shall not fight on behalf of i
... (Berlin AI p. 258.19)

b. *tm* is also used to negate the construction *r sḏmt.f* (cf. chapters 18 and 27).



ir sp hn'f Deal with him privately until
w'w r tmt.k you are not troubled about his
mn hrt.f condition. (Pt. 465-6)

3. *iwtj* is a negative relative adjective and can as such function as a substantive. *iwtj* enables negative constructions with *n* and *nn* to function as a substantive or attribute.

The word takes the following forms:

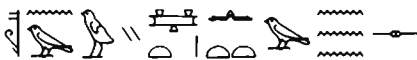
Sing. masc.		<i>iwtj</i>	Plur. masc.		<i>iwtjw</i>
fem.		<i>iwtj</i>	fem.	-	



i R' ... iwtj O Re, ... who has not his
snw.f m equal among the gods. (Urk.V
ntrw 55.3)



ink iwtj ḥsf.f I am one who is not driven
m ntrw away among the gods. (Urk.V
 10.13)



ksn wy w3t How bad is the road that has
iwtj mw.s no water. (Bibl.Aeg.IV 1
 25.9)



iw nh.n.i I have protected the widow
ḥ3rt iwtj hi who has no husband. (Urk.IV
 1078.6)



ind ḥrw.tn Hail to you who are in your
imyw wsh.tn hall of double justice in
nt m3'ty whose body there is no
iwtjw grg m falsehood. (BD ch. 125)
ḥwt.sn

The negative is expressed as follows in the different patterns of main sentences and subordinate clauses:

	Affirmative	Negative Neg. of nexus	Neg. of form as such
MAIN SENTENCES			
Indicative			
Present	<i>iw(.f) sgm.f</i>	<i>n sgm.n.f</i>	
Past	<i>iw sgm.tw.f</i> <i>iw sgm.n.f</i> <i>iw.i ti.kwi</i> <i>iw.i rd.kwi</i>	<i>n sgm.n.tw.f</i> <i>n sgm.f</i> <i>n iw.i</i> <i>n rdt.i</i> <i>n rdi.tw.i</i>	
Present perfect	<i>iw rdiw N</i> <i>iw sgm.f</i>	<i>n rdiw N</i> <i>n sp sgm.f</i>	
Future	<i>iw.f r sgm</i>	<i>nn iw.f r sgm</i>	
that-forms			
Present	<i>sgm.f</i>	<i>n sgm.f is ¹⁾</i>	<i>tm.f sgm</i>
Past	<i>sgm.n.f</i>	<i>n sgm.n.f is</i>	<i>tm.n.f sgm</i>
Prospective	<i>sgm.f</i>	<i>n sp sgm.f</i> <i>n(n) sgm.f</i> <i>imi sgm.f</i>	<i>tm.f sgm</i>
Other forms			
	<i>sgm.in.f</i> <i>sgm.hr.f</i> <i>sgm.k3.f</i>		<i>tm.in.f sgm</i> <i>tm.hr.f sgm</i> <i>tm.k3.f sgm</i>
Imperative	<i>sgm</i>	<i>m sgm</i>	
Nominal sentences		<i>n....is</i>	
Adjectival sentences (ch.10.2)		<i>n....is</i>	
Sentences with adverbial comment and with <i>iw</i>		<i>nn</i>	
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES			
Clauses with adverbial comment without <i>iw</i>			
Circumstantial clauses	<i>hr or m + inf.</i> <i>sgm.f</i> <i>sgm.n.f</i> <i>r sgm.f</i>	<i>n-is</i>	<i>hr or m tm + inf.</i> <i>n-is sgm.f ²⁾</i> <i>n-is sgm.n.f</i> <i>r tm.f sgmw</i>
Relative clauses	<i>nty</i>		<i>nty n</i> <i>iwty</i>
Participle	<i>sgm</i>		<i>tm sgm</i>
sdmty.fy-form	<i>sgmty.fy</i>		<i>tmty.fy sgm</i>
Relative form	<i>sgm.f</i> <i>sgm.n.f</i>		<i>tm.f sgm</i> <i>tm.n.f sgm</i>

1) NB. To *nrr.f* corresponds *n nr.f is*.

2) NB. Later usage is *in* + negative main sentence.

24.

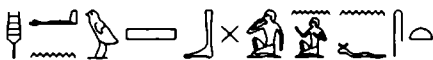
WORD ORDER**THE POSITION OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS**

Apart from the questions of word order that have been mentioned in connexion with the presentation of the different sentence patterns, we also have to consider a few word order peculiarities that occur in sentences with a pronominal object and a pronominal adverbial phrase equivalent of a dative. The general rule is that

- a. suffix-pronouns take the precedence over dependent pronouns and
- b. both suffix-pronouns and dependent pronouns precede a nominal subject.

As personal pronouns are used referring to persons or things already mentioned their leftward movement is part of a tendency to present old information as early as possible in the sentence.

Example with a pronominal subject:

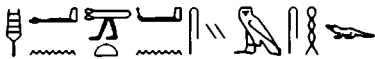


h^c.n wšb.n.i And I answered him this.
n.f st (Sh.S. 86)

Example with a nominal subject:



h^c.n rdi.n Then my master gave me
n.i nb.i nbw gold. (Urk.IV 893.10)



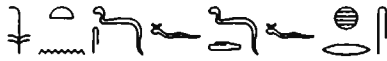
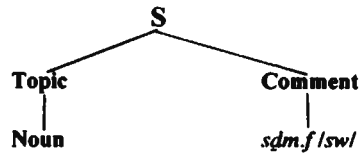
h^c.n it.n sy And a crocodile caught her.
msh (Westc.12.18)

25.

TOPICALIZATION

The speaker/writer may feel the need to highlight one or several components of a sentence. In the spoken language this can be done by intonation, which is a device we know nothing about in Egyptian but it can also be done by morphological or syntactic means visible in the written language. Let us call the way of marking a member of the statement as being more important than the others **topicalization**.

1. The topicalization can be obtained by **frontal extraposition**. This means that a word is taken away from the position it normally occupies in the sentence and is placed in the beginning of the sentence. In the position then left vacant a deputy pronoun is placed. A sentence with frontal extraposition of the subject is then realized as: **noun** + *sdm.f* and a sentence with frontal extraposition of the object as: **noun** + *sdm.f* + *sw*. The *sdm.f* in question is generally considered to be circumstantial. The analysis of the sentence on the pragmatic level is that the noun is the topic and the *sdm.f* the comment. Normally the extraposed noun is definite.



nsw ḏs.f The king himself (he) said to
ḏd.f ḥr.s her. (Urk.IV 27.13)



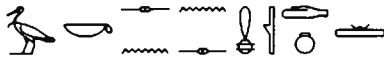
w' ḏd.f ḥft Everyone said to his
snw.f companion. (Urk.IV 26.16)



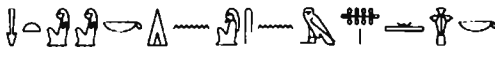
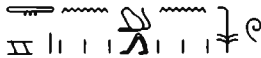
shr pn in.n.f This plan took over your
ib.k heart. (Sin.B 185)



pt ḥ3st nbt Heaven and all the countries
km3t.n nṯr that the god has created work
b3k.sn n.s for her according to (their)
mi kḏ nature. (Urk.IV 341.15)

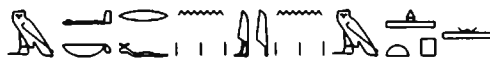
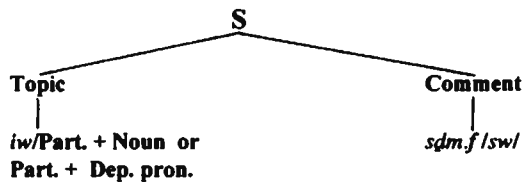


t3.n ph.n sw We have attained our land.
 (Sh.S.11)



snty.k di.n.i I have placed your two sisters
sn m s3 ḥ3.k as protection behind you.
 (Urk.IV 618.5)

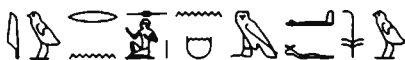
2. This structure can be preceded by *iw* or a non-enclitic particle (e.g. *mk*, *isṯ*). These additions bring the statement, which is otherwise timeless, in relation with the actual present moment of the speaker/writer i.e. in relation to absolute time. This structure is often used to express generalizations.



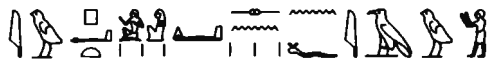
mk rf n ii.n See, we have returned in
m ḥtp peace. (Sh.S.10)



ti sw ḏd.f ḥr And he said to him who had
ms sw created him. (Urk.IV 270.12)

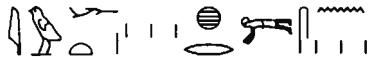


iw r n s For the speech of a man saves
nḥm.f sw him. (Sh.S.17)



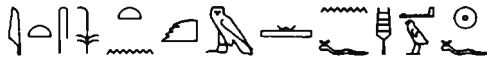
*iw p't dt.sn
nf t3w*

Mankind gives him adoration.
(Urk.IV 17.9)



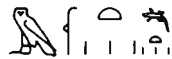
*iw htw
hr.sn*

Even trees fall. (Leb.21)



*ist nsw
km.n.f*

The king had completed his
lifetime of many years.



*'h'w.f m
rnpwt '3wt*

(Urk.IV 896.14)

26.

MISCELLANIES I

A. THERE IS/WAS

To express general existence the Egyptian uses */iw/wn/*.



*iw wn nḏs
Dḏi rn.f*

There was a citizen. His name
was Djedi. (Westc.6.26-7.1)



*in iw wn tw3
mrrw*

Is there a man of low station
that is loved? (Sin.B 120-121)



*in iw wn ky
nḥt 'h3 r.f*

Is there another strong man
who can fight against him.
(Sin.R 158)

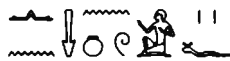
The corresponding negative expressions are:

nn + noun

nn wn + noun

n wnn.f

n wnt.f



nn snw.f

He has no peer (lit. his second
does not exist. (Sin.B 47)



nn ḏrw.s

Its limits do not exist. (Sin.R
16)



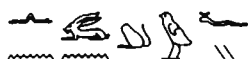
nn m3'tyw

There are no just persons.
(Leb. 122)



nn ḏwt

There is no evil. (Urk.IV
115.2)



nn wn *phwy.fy* There is no end to it (lit. there does not exist its end). (Leb. 130)







nn wn m'r *n h3w.i* There was none wretched in my time. (B.H. I 8.19)



n wnt *šs3w.sn* There is no remedy for them. (Eb. 100.15)

B. POSSESSIVE SENTENCES

There is no Egyptian verb meaning 'possess' or 'belong to'. This idea is expressed in different ways:

1. by means of an adverbial phrase consisting of the preposition *n* + a suffix or a noun (the dative).
2. by means of *n(y)* followed by a dependent pronoun; in the 3rd person the hieroglyphs are then linked together by the sign  so that we find the orthographs  and .
3. by means of the independent pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person as the possessor expression followed by a noun or a dependent pronoun. The first person pronoun can then take the orthography .
4. by means of the expressions *n.i-imy*, *n.k-imy* followed by a noun or a dependent pronoun.



iw n.k 'nh You shall have life. (Urk.IV 561)



n[y]-wi R' I belong to Re. (Eb. 1.7)



n[y]-s[y] imy-r *pr* It (=this province, fem.) belongs to the steward. (Peas.B 1.16)



n[y]-sw nh 30 It (=the snake, masc.) was of 30 cubits. (Sh.S. 62)



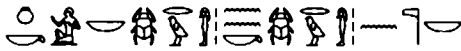
ntk nbw The gold belongs to you. (Urk.IV 96)



nnk pt nnk t3 Heaven belongs to me, earth belongs to me. (Harh.562)



n.k-imy h3 The silver belongs to thee. (Urk.IV 96)



*ink nb hprw
nnk hprw n ntr
nb*

I am the master of transformations, to me belongs the transformations of every god. (BD 179.10)

27.

MISCELLANIES II

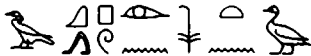
A. *sḏm pw ir.n.f*

This pattern is mostly found with verbs of motion. It consists of an infinitive followed by *pw* and a relative form of *iri*. The relative form of *iri* is always in the masculine. It is a sentence pattern that occurs mainly in tales.



*hmst
ir.n.sn*

pw They sat down. (Westc.8.8)



*ḳ pw ir.n s3
nsw*

The king's son entered. (Westc. 8.6)



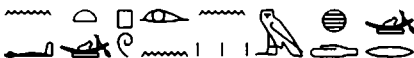
*lwt pw ir.n b3k
im m hntyt*

This servant came sailing upstream (=southwards). (Sin.B 241)



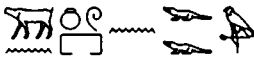
*h3t pw ir.n
shty pn r Kmt*

So this peasant went down to Egypt. (Peas.R 7)



*n't pw ir.n.n m
hd r hnw n ity*

We sailed downstream (= northwards) to the Residence city of the sovereign. (Sh.S.172)



*wd3 pw ir.n.f
hn'f r mryt*

He went with him to the river bank. (Westc.8.2)

B. *sḏm in NN*

The pattern *sḏm in NN* i.e. an infinitive followed by a subject in the form of an agent noun preceded by *in* occurs in texts relating an historic event and mostly accompanying a pictorial description of the same event.



prt in hm.f

His Majesty went out. (Urk.IV 653.8)



*lit in wrw nw
Pwnt*

The great ones of Punt arrived. (Urk.IV 324.3)



n't m ḥd in ḥm.f His Majesty sailed northwards. (Urk.IV 9.3)



šmt in ntrt tn m dw3w The goddess set out at dawn. (Destr. 1.22)

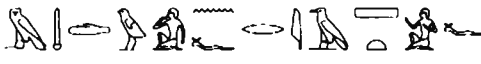
C. *šdmt.f*

The *šdmt.f* form is a form of the verb with an inserted *š*-element that marks perfective aspect. (This form can be called 'terminative'.)

The use of this form depends on the surrounding text (= the co-text) and it is mostly found in the expressions *n šdmt.f* 'before he has heard', *r šdmt.f* 'until he has heard', and after a few other preposition-conjunctions like *dr*, *m*, *m-ḥt*, *ḥft*, *mi*.



m grg dw3 n iit.f Do not provide for to-morrow, before it has come. (Peas.B1.183)



m mdw n.f r i3št.f Do not speak to him, until he has invited. (Pt.126)



iw.i hr ḥswt nt nsw hr r iwt hrw n mni So I remained in the favour of the king (*nt nsw hr*), until the day of mooring came. (Sin.B 309)

28.

SUMMARY I

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TENSES

Here follows a survey of the verb forms found in the texts and how to interpret them.

First of all one has to consider whether the form in question is in initial position or not and whether it is bare or not.

A. Basic forms

šdm.f

šdm.n.f

šdmw.f

Stative

hr/ml/r + Infinitive

- These forms are non-initial and bare.

- They are circumstantial and constitute subordinate clauses (see chapter 18).

B. Auxiliary + basic form

These above-mentioned basic forms preceded by auxiliary elements become compound verb forms with full predicative force and constitute a system of main sentence patterns in initial position. (See chapters 14 and 17.)

The compound verb forms are:

Auxiliaries	Basic forms			Stative	<i>hr</i> + inf.	<i>m</i> + inf.	<i>r</i> + inf.
	<i>sdm.f</i>	<i>sdm.n.f</i>	<i>sdmw.f</i>				
<i>iw</i>	x	x	x				
<i>iw.f</i>	x			x	x	x	x
<i>wn.f</i>	x						
<i>wn.in.f</i>	x			x	x		
<i>h'.n</i>	x	x	x				
<i>h'.n.f</i>				x	x		
<i>mk</i>	(x)	(x)	x				
<i>mk sw</i>	x	(x)		x	x	x	x

Note that *mk* in front of *sdm.f* and *sdm.n.f* is **not** an integral part of the structure but a free initial element (called a free presentative) and that the following verb form has to be considered as in initial position.

C. Initial bare *sdm.f*

If we find an **initial bare *sdm.f***:

- This can be a **prospective** form (see chapter 15) with full predicative force.
- This can also be a **that-form** (see chapter 16) which is the topic of the sentence, i.e. non-predicative, followed by an emphasized adverbial complement as comment.

D. Initial bare *sdm.n.f*

If we find an **initial bare *sdm.n.f***:

- This is also a **that-form** (see chapter 16). It is the topic of the sentence and is followed by an emphasized adverbial complement as comment.

E. Continuative *sdm.n.f*

There is also a **bare *sdm.n.f*** with predicative function in non-initial position in a main sentence. It carries on the narration and is called **continuative**. There is no formal distinction between the continuative *sdm.n.f* and other *sdm.n.f*-forms. "As a rule only the context, i.e. considerations of the natural sequence of events, can guide us in the choice between a circumstantial and a continuative rendering." (Polotsky, Egyptian Tenses, § 13).

	<i>šs pw ir.n t3</i>	The maid went and opened the
	<i>wb3t wn.n.s t3</i>	room. (Westc. 11.26-12.1)
	<i>šs pw ir.n.s</i>	She went and found her
	<i>gm.n.s sn.s</i>	brother. (Westc. 12.12-13)

F. The forms *sdm.in.f*, *sdm.hr.f*, *sdm.k3.f*

There are also the forms *sdm.in.f*, *sdm.hr.f*, and *sdm.k3.f* (see chapter 17) and the form *sdm.t.f* (see chapter 27).

29.**SUMMARY II****A KEY TO SENTENCE AND CLAUSE PATTERNS**

As the Egyptian verb functions as an adverbial (the basic form) or as a noun (the that-form and also the prospective form) the two main sentence structures are **adverbial sentences** (see chapters 7-9) and **nominal sentences** (see chapters 4-5).

Here follows a survey of the principal sentence and clause patterns in classical Middle Egyptian as a kind of rule of thumb for students. As Middle Egyptian is the designation of material from a long period, one is, however, always likely to come across examples that do not fit into this schema. The patterns are arranged according to the nature of the initial word.

PATTERN

A. Sentences starting with a substantive

1. Substantive + substantive
2. Substantive + *pw*
3. Substantive + *pw* + substantive
4. Substantive + stative
5. Substantive + adverbial phrase
6. Substantive + *h/hm* + infinitive
7. Substantive + *sdlm.f*
8. Substantive + *lpw* + adjectival verb form

B. Sentences starting with an independent pronoun

1. Independent pronoun + substantive
2. Independent pronoun + *pw*
3. Independent pronoun + independent pronoun
4. Independent pronoun + adjectival verb forms

C. Sentences starting with an adjective

1. Adjective/*nn* + dependent pronoun/substantive
2. Adjective with suffix/noun (*nfr.f*)

D. Sentences starting with a verb

1. Infinitive + *in* + substantive
2. Infinitive + *pw* + *lr.n.f*
3. Imperative
4. *sdlm.f*
5. *sdlm.f*
6. *sdlm.f* + adverbial phrase/circumstantial form
7. *sdlm.n.f*
8. *sdlm.n.f*
9. *sdlm.n.f* + adverbial phrase/circumstantial form
10. *sdlmw.f*
11. *sdlmw.N*
12. *sdlm.tw.f*
13. *sdlm.n.tw.f*
14. *sdlm.kwi*
15. *sdlm.in.f*, *sdlm.hr.f*, *sdlm.k3.f*

E. Sentences starting with *in*

1. *in/in iw* + any sentence pattern
2. *in* + substantive + adjectival verb form
3. *in* + substantive + *sdlm.f*

F. Sentences starting with auxiliary elements

- 1a. *lw.f.sdlm.f*
- b. *lw.f.hr.sdlm*
- c. *mk sw hr.sdlm*
- d. *lw.sdlm.tw.f*
- 2a. *lw.f.m.iii*
- b. *mk sw m.iii*
- 3a. *lw.sdlm.n.f*
- b. *lw.sdlmw.N*
- c. *lw.i.rdi.kwi*
- 4a. *lw.ii.kwi*
- b. *mk wi.ii.kwi*
5. *lw.f.r.sdlm.iii*
6. *'h'.n.sdlm.n.f*
7. *'h'.n.sdlm.f*
8. *'h'.n.sdlm.kwi*
9. *'h'.n.f* + stative

DESIGNATION

Nominal sentence
 Nominal sentence
 Nominal sentence
 Circumstantial clause
 Circumstantial clause
 Circumstantial clause
 Adverbial sentence
 Cleft nominal sentence

Nominal sentence
 Nominal sentence
 Nominal sentence
 Cleft nominal sentence

Adjectival sentence
 Adjectival clause

Adverbial sentence
 Nominal sentence
 Imperative
 Circumstantial clause

Adverbial sentence
 Circumstantial clause

Adverbial sentence

Circumstantial clause
 Circumstantial clause

Circumstantial clause

Interrogative sentence
 Cleft nominal sentence
 Cleft nominal sentence

Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence
 Adverbial sentence

N.B.

Other words that can be found in initial position are:

- negative words (see chapter 23)
- non-enclitic particles (see chapters 8 and 20A)
- *nty* (see chapter 19)
- prepositions (see chapter 26B)
- preposition-conjunctions (see chapter 18A1)
- *wn, wnn* (see chapters 17 and 26)

USE

COMMENTS

- A.**
1. M.s./S.c., expresses identity Ch.4
 2. M.s./S.c., expresses identification Ch.5
 3. M.s./S.c., expresses identity Ch.5
 4. S.c.; M.s. if with /w or part. Var. of pattern ch.7
 5. S.c.; M.s. it with /w or part. Ch. 7
 6. S.c.; M.s. it with /w or part. Var. of pattern ch.7
 7. M.s., topicalization; occurs also with /w or part. Ch.25
 8. M.s., emphasising the first element Ch.20B
- B.**
1. M.s., expresses identity; 1 a. 2 pers. poss. meaning Ch.4
 2. M.s., expresses identification Ch.5
 3. M.s., expresses identity Ch.4
 4. M.s., emphasising the first element Ch.20
- C.**
1. M.s. Ch.10
 2. S.c. Ch.10 N.B.
- D.**
1. M.s. Ch.27B
 2. M.s. Ch.27A
 3. M.s. Ch.13
 4. S.c. Ch.18A 2 and 28
 5. M.s./S.c., prospective Ch.15
 6. M.s., that-form, present tense Ch.16B
 7. S.c. Ch.18 and 28
 8. M.s., continuative Ch.28
 9. M.s., that-form, past tense Ch.16B
 10. M.s./S.c., prospective, passive Ch.22
 11. S.c.pass., past t. for tr.v. with nominal subj. Ch.22
 12. S.c., passive, present tense Ch.22
 13. M.s., passive, that-form, past tense Ch.22
 14. S.c., pass., past t. for tr.v. with pron. subj. Ch.22
 15. M.s. Cf.ch.17
- E.**
1. M.s. Ch.21
 2. M.s., present or past tense Ch.20
 3. M.s., future tense Ch.20
- F.**
- 1a. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense Ch.14
 - b. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense Ch.14
 - c. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense Ch.14
 - d. M.s., indicative, passive, present tense Ch.22
 - 2a. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, present tense Ch.14
 - b. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, present tense Ch.14
 - 3a. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, past tense Ch.14
 - b. M.s., indicative, passive, subst. subject, past tense Ch.22
 - c. M.s., indicative, passive, pron. subject, past tense Ch.22
 - 4a. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense Ch.14
 - b. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense Ch.14
 5. M.s., indicative, trans. and intrans. verbs, future t. Ch.14
 6. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, past tense Ch.17
 7. M.s., indicative, passive, past tense Ch.22
 8. M.s., indicative, passive, past tense Ch.22
 9. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense Ch.17

Abbreviations:















- ch. = chapter
 circumst. = circumstan-
 M.s. = Main sentence
 part. = non-enclitic
 pass. = passive
 pers. = person
 poss. = possessive
 pron. = pronominal
 S.c. = Subordinate clause
 subj. = subject
 t. = tense
 tr. = transitive
 v. = verb




















SIGN LIST





















In the following sign list the numbers correspond to those of Gardiner's Egyptian Grammar.

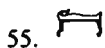
- I.** indicates that the sign is an ideogram.
D. indicates that the sign is a determinative.
P. indicates the phonetic value of signs that are phonograms.
Ab. indicates determinatives that are used as abbreviations representing the words that they normally determine.

A. MAN AND HIS OCCUPATIONS

1.  Seated man. - **I.** Man (*s*). **D.** Occupations, relationships, personal names. Pronoun first person singular.
-  Seated man and woman. - **I.** Human beings, man and woman (*rmt*, *mrt*). **D.** People, groups of human beings.
2.  Man with hand to mouth. - **I.** or **D.** All activities of the mouth: eat (*wnm*), be hungry (*hkr*), talk (*mdw*), answer (*wsb*).
3.  Man sitting on heel. - **I.** or **D.** Sit (*hmsf*).
4.  Man with arms raised. - **I.** or **D.** Adore (*dw3*), hide (*imn*).
5.  Man hiding behind a wall. - **I.** or **D.** Hide (*imn*).
6.  Man receiving purification. - **I.** Purify, be pure (*w'b*).
7.  Man sinking to ground from fatigue. - **D.** Be tired, be faint, rest.
8.  Man jubilating. - **D.** Jubilation (*hnw*).
9.  Man steadying basket on head. - **I.** Load (*3tp*), carry (*3ti*). **D.** Work (*k3t*).
10.  Man holding oar. - **D.** Sail (*skdw*).
12.  Soldier with bow and quiver. - **I.** Army (*ms'*). **D.** Soldiers.
13.  Man with arms tied behind his back. - **D.** Prisoner, rebel (*sbt*), enemy (*hfty*).
14.  Man with blood streaming from his head. - **D.** Enemy (*hfty*). Die (*mwt*).

- 14a.  Variant of last.
15.  Man falling. - **I.** Fall (*hr*).
16.  Man bowing. - **D.** Bow down (*ksi*).
17.  Child sitting (on lap) with hand to mouth. - **I.** Child (*hrd*). **D.** Child, nobleman (*sr*).
- 17a.  Child sitting (on lap), variant of last. - Used as last.
19.  Bent man leaning on stick. - **I.** or **D.** Old (*i3w*), eldest (*smsw*), great (*wr*).
21.  Man holding stick in one hand and handkerchief in the other. - **I.** or **D.** Magistrate (*sr*).
22.  Statue of man with stick and 'b3 sceptre. - **I.** or **D.** Statue (*hnty*, *twt*).
23.  King with stick and club. - **D.** Sovereign (*ity*).
24.  Man striking with stick. - **I.** Strike (*hwi*), take (*it*). **D.** Force, violence. Every action that demands an effort. **Ab.** Strong (*nht*).
25.  Man striking, with left arm hanging behind his back. - **I.** Strike (*hwi*).
26.  Man standing with one arm raised. - **D.** Call, summon (*nis*, 'š). **Ab.** 'š summon in *sdm*-š servant.
27.  Man hastening with one arm raised. - **P.** *in* in a variation of the preposition *in*.
28.  Man with both arms raised. - **D.** Be high (*k3i*), rejoice (*h'i*), mourn (*h3*).
29.  Man upside-down. - **D.** Be upside-down (*shd*).
30.  Man with arms outstretched. - **I.** Praise (*i3w*). **D.** Adore (*dw3*), supplicate (*rw3*), show respect for (*tr*).
32.  Man dancing. - **I.** Dance (*hbi*, *ib3*). **D.** Jubilate.
33.  Man with stick and bundle on shoulder. - **I.** Herdsman (*mniw*). **D.** Wander (*rwi*).
34.  Man pounding in a mortar. - **I.** Pound, build (*hwsf*).

35.  Man building a wall. - **I.** Build (*kd*).
36.  Man brewing. - **I.** Brewer (*'fry*).
37.  Man brewing in a cistern. - **I.** Brew, strain (*'th*).
38.  Man holding necks of two emblematic animals with panther heads. - **I.** Name of the town of Kusae in Upper Egypt (*Kts, Ksy*).
39.  Variant of last.
40.  Seated man with beard and wig. - **D.** God, king.
41.  Seated king, uraeus on brow. - **D.** King.
42.  The same, but with flagellum (S45).
43.  King wearing crown of Upper Egypt (S1). - **I.** King of Upper Egypt (*nsw*).
44.  The same but with flagellum (S45).
45.  King wearing the crown of Lower Egypt (S3). - **I.** King of Lower Egypt (*bity*).
46.  The same but with flagellum (S45).
47.  Shepherd seated and wrapped in mantle, holding a stick with appendage. - **I.** or **D.** Guard, protect (*s3w*).
48.  Person seated and holding a knife (?). - **D.** In *iry* 'relating to', 'belonging to'. **Ab.** *iry*.
49.  Syrian seated holding stick. - **D.** Foreign people.
50.  Man of rank seated on chair. - **I.** Be noble (*3psl*). **D.** Revered persons.
51.  The same with flagellum (S45).
52.  Noble squatting with flagellum (S45). - **D.** Noble and revered persons.
53.  Mummy upright. - **I.** or **D.** Mummy (*wi*). **D.** Statue (*twt*), form (*ki*), be like (*twt*).
54.  Recumbent mummy. - **D.** Death, coffin.



Mummy lying on bed. - **D.** Lie. Decease, corpse. **Ab.** Lie, spend all night (*sdr*).

B. WOMAN AND HER OCCUPATIONS



Seated woman. - **I.** or **D.** Woman (*st*). **D.** Female occupations, relationships, names. - Suffix-pronoun first person singular feminine (Dyn. XIX), second person singular feminine (Dyn. XX).



Pregnant woman. - **I.** or **D.** Conceive (*iwr*), be pregnant (*bk3*).



Woman giving birth. - **I.** Give birth (*msf*) and related words.



Variant of last.



Woman suckling child. - **I.** Nurse (*mn't*).



Woman seated on a chair with child on her lap. - **D.** Nurse (*rnn*).



Queen holding a lotus. - **D.** Queen.

C. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEITIES



God with sun and uraeus on head. - **I.** The sun-god Re (*R'*).



God with falcon head bearing sun disk and holding sign S34. - **I.** The sun-god Re (*R'*).



God with head of ibis. - **I.** Thot (*Dhwtj*).



God with head of ram. - **I.** Khnum (*Hnmw*).



God with head of dog. - **I.** Anubis (*Inpw*).










God with head of Seth animal (E20). - **I.** Seth (*Stj* or *Stf*).














Ithyphallic god with feathers, uplifted arm and flagellum (S45). - **I.** Min (*Mnw*).








































Goddess with sun disk and horns. - **I.** Hathor (*Hwt-Hr*).

















10.  Goddess with feather on head. - I. Maat (*Mʒʕt*), the goddess of Truth and Justice.
- 10a.  Goddess with feather on head and ankh-sign on knees. - Used as last.
11.  God with arms uplifted and with the sign M4 on head. - I. The god Heh (*Hh*). P. in *hh* 'million', 'many'.
12.  God with two feathers and sceptre (S40). - I. Amon (*ʔmn*).
18.  God with feathers, sun-disk, and horns. - I. Tenen (*Tnn*).
19.  Mummy-shaped god with sceptres in hand. - I. Ptah (*Pth*).
20.  Mummy-shaped god in his shrine. - I. Ptah (*Pth*).

D. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY



1.  Head in profile. - I. Head (*tp* and *dʒdʒ*). D. Movements of the head.
2.  Face. - I. Face (*hr*). P. *hr*.
3.  Hair. - I. or D. Hair (*ʒny*). D. Complexion, colour (*iwn*), widow (*hʒrt*). Idea of lack. Mourn (*iʒkb*).
4.  Eye. - I. Eye (*irt*). D. See. In connection with all notions involving the eye. P. *ir*.
5.  Eye with paint. - D. Look (*dgi*), be wakeful (*rs*).
6.  Variant form of last. - Used as last.
7.  Eye with painted lower lid. - D. Eye-paint (*msqmt*). P. *ʕn*.
8.  Eye enclosed in sign for land (N18). - D. Turah (*ʕnw*). P. *ʕn*.
9.  Eye with flowing tears. - I. Weep (*rmi*).
10.  Human eye with the markings of a falcon's head. - I. The 'wedjat'-eye (*wʒʒt*) i.e. the sound or uninjured eye of Horus.
11.  Part of the white of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/2 of the corn measure *hekat*.






















12.  Pupil of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/4 *hekat*.
13.  Eye-brow of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/8 *hekat*.
14.  Other part of the white of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/16 *hekat*.
15.  One of the markings under the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/32 *hekat*.
16.  One of the markings below the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/64 *hekat*.
17.  The two markings below the 'wedjat'-eye together. - **I.** or **D.** Image, figure (*tit*).
18.  Ear. - **I.** Ear (*msdr*).
19.  Nose, eye, and cheek. - **I.** Nose (*fnq*). **D.** Nostril (*šrt*), smell (*sn*), joy (*ršw*). **P.** *hnt*.
20.  Variant of last.
21.  Mouth. - **I.** Mouth (*r*). **P.** *r*.
22.  Mouth with two strokes attached. - **I.** Used in *sšwy* 'two-thirds'.
23.  Mouth with three strokes attached. - **I.** Used in 'three-quarters' *r-3* (possibly read *hnt rw*).
24.  Upper lip with teeth. **I.** Lip (*spt*).
25.  Two lips with teeth. - **I.** The two lips (*spty*).
26.  Liquid issuing from lips. - **I.** Spit (*psg*), vomit (*bsi*). **D.** Blood (*snf*).
27.  Breast. - **I.** Breast (*mng*). **D.** Suckle (*snk*, *mn'*), tutor (*mn'y*), nurse (*mn't*).
- 27a.  Variant of last. - Used as last.
28.  Uplifted arms. - **I.** The KA (*k3*). **P.** *k3*.
29.  The previous sign above the standard (R12). - **I.** The KA regarded as a divine being.
30.  The sign D28 with an appendage. - **D.** Used in the name of Neheb-kau (*nḥb-k3w*).










31.  Combination of D32 and U36. - I. Servant of the KA, priest title (*hm-k3*).
32.  Arms enclosing or embracing. - I. or D. Embrace (*hpt*).
33.  Arms engaged in rowing. - I. Row (*hni*). P. *hn*.
34.  Arms holding shield and battle-axe. - I. Fight (*'h3*) and related words.
- 34a.  Variant of last. - Used as last.
35.  Arms in gesture of negation. - I. Adverbs of negation *n* and *nn*; the negative relative adjective *iwtj*. D. Be ignorant, not know (*hm*), forget (*smh*, *shn*). P. *n* and *hm*.
36.  Forearm. - I. Arm, hand (*ʿ*). P. *ʿ*. This sign is used as substitute for other signs containing the forearm.
37.  Forearm with hand holding bread (X8). - I. Give (*di*, *rdi*, imperative *imi*). P. *d*, *mi*, *m*.
38.  Forearm with hand holding a rounded loaf. - D. In the imperative *imi*. P. *mi*, *m*.
39.  Forearm with hand holding a bowl (W24). - D. Present, offer (*drp*, *hmk*).
40.  Forearm with hand holding a stick. - D. Every action where an effort is needed. Ab. *h3i* examine, and *nh3t* strong.
41.  Forearm with palm of hand downwards. - I. and D. Arm, shoulder (*rmn*). D. Movements of arms. Cessation of movement. P. *ni*.
42.  Forearm as last, but with upper arm straight. - I. Cubit (*mh*). measuring 0.523 m.
43.  Forearm with hand holding flagellum (S45). - I. Protect (*hwi*). P. *hw*.
44.  Forearm with hand holding the *'b3*-sceptre (S42). - I. Control, lead, administer (*hrp*).
45.  Arm with hand holding the *nhbt*-wand. - I. Be glorious, holy (*qsr*).
46.  Hand. - I. Hand (*qrt*). P. *d*.

- 46a.  Hand letting fall drops. - I. Fragrance (*idt*).
47.  Hand with curved palm. - I. Hand (*drt*).
48.  Hand without thumb. - I. Palm or hand-breadth (*šsp*).
49.  Fist. - D. Grasp (*hfr*), seize (*šmm*).
50.  Finger. - I. Finger (*qbc*). P. *qbc*.
51.  Finger horizontally. - I. Nail, claw (*nt*). P. Take (*tšt*), measure (*hšt*), press (*dkr*). D-P. *dkr*, in *dkrw* fruit. Ab. *dkrw* fruits, *kšw* grains.
52.  Phallus. - D. Male, man (*tšy*). P. *mt*.
53.  Phallus with liquid issuing from it. - I. or D. Phallus (*bšh*, *hnn*). Urinate (*wsš*), beget (*wtt*).
54.  Legs walking. - I. Come (*iw*), walk, step (*nmtt*). D. All verbs expressing a motion forwards.
55.  Legs walking backwards. - D. Turn back (*nn*) and other verbs expressing a motion backwards.
56.  Leg. I. or D. Leg (*wrt*), foot (*rd*), knee (*pd*). P. *wrt*, *pds*, *gh* or *ghs*.
57.  Leg (D56) with crossing knife (T30). - D. Be mutilated (*išt*), damage (*nknn*).
58.  Foot. - I. Place where the foot is (*bw*). P. *b*.
59.  Foot with crossing forearm. - P. Horn (*b*).
60.  Foot (D58) with a vase from which water flows. - I. Pure, clean (*wb*).
61.  Toes. - I. Toe (*sšh*). P. *sšh*.











E. MAMMALS





















1.  Bull. - I. Bull (*kš*), bull or ox (*iš*, *twš*). D. Cattle (*mmmt*).
2.  Bull, variant of last. - I. Bull (*kš*), epithet of Pharaoh. D. Fighting bull (*smš*).





















3.  Calf. - I. Calf (*bhs*).
4.  Recumbent cow with divine ornaments. - I. Sacred cow (*hs3t*).
5.  Cow suckling calf. - D. Be joyful (*3ms*).
6.  Horse. - I. Horse (*ssmt*). D. Pair of horses (*htr*).
7.  Ass. - I. or D. Ass ('?).
8.  Kid. - I. Kid (*ib*). D. Small cattle ('wt). P. *ib*.
9.  Newborn foal. - P. *iw*.
10.  Ram. - I. or D. Ram (*b3*). The ram-headed god Chnum (*Hnmw*). D. Sheep (*sr*).
12.  Pig. - I. Pig (*rr*i and *s3i*).
13.  Cat. - I. Cat (*miw*).
14.  Greyhound. - I. Dog (*iw*, *ism*).
15.  Recumbent dog. - I. Anubis (*Inpw*). Rebus writing for *hry s3t3* 'he who is over the secrets'.
16.  Recumbent dog on shrine. - Same use as last.
17.  Jackal. - I. or D. Jackal, dignitary (*s3b*).
18.  Dog on the standard (R12). - I. Wepwawet meaning 'opener of the way' (*Wp-w3wt*).
20.  Animal of Seth. - I. The god Seth (*Sth*). D. Fury, turmoil, confusion (*hnnw*, *n3ni*).
21.  Recumbent Seth animal. - D. Storm, rage.
22.  Lion. - I. Lion (*m3i*).
23.  Recumbent lion. - I. Lion (*rw*). P. *rw*.
24.  Panther. - I. Panther (*3by*).
25.  Hippopotamus. - I. Hippopotamus (*dib*, *h3b*).




26.  Elephant. - **I.** Elephant (*3bw*).
27.  Giraffe (*mmy*). - **I.** or **D.** Foretell (*sr*).
28.  Oryx. - **I.** Oryx (*m3h4d*).
29.  Gazelle. - **I.** Gazelle (*ghs*).
30.  Ibex. - **D.** Ibex (*n3w, nr3w, ni3*).
31.  Goat with collar carrying a cylinder seal. - **I.** and **D.** Noble (*s'h*) and related words.
32.  Baboon. - **D.** Baboon (*i'n*), monkey (*ky*). Be furious (*knd*).
33.  Monkey. - **D.** Monkey (*gf, gif*).
34.  Desert hare (*sh't*). - **P.** *wn*.

F. PARTS OF MAMMALS
















1.  Head of ox. - Replaces *k3* (E1).
2.  Head of infuriated bull. - **D.** Rage (*dnd*).
3.  Head of hippopotamus (originally of lion). - **I.** Might (*3t*). **P.** *3t* in *3t* moment.
4.  Forepart of lion. - **I.** Front (*h3t*) and derivatives.
5.  Head of bubalis. - **P.** *3s3*.
6.  Forepart of bubalis. - Used as last.
7.  Ram's head. - **I.** Ram's head (*3ft*). **D.** Dignity (*3fyt, 3f3ft*).
8.  Forepart of ram. - Used as last.
9.  Head of leopard (*b3*). - **D.** Strength (*phry*).
10.  Head and neck of longnecked animal. - **I.** Throat (*hh*). **D.** Swallow (*'m*), be parched (*nq3*).























11.  Old Kingdom form of last.
12.  Head and neck of canine animal. - I. Neck (*wsrt*). P. *wsr*.
13.  Horns of ox. - I. Horn, top, brow (*wpt*). P. *wpt* in open (*wpt*); *ip* in message (*wpwpt*, *ipwpt*).
14.  Combination of F13 and M4. - In New Year's Day (*wpt rnpt*).
15.  Combination of F14 and N5. - Used as last.
16.  Horn. - I. or D. Horn (*db*, *hnt*, *'b*). P. *'b*.
17.  Horn combined with a vase with water (cf. D60). - I. or D. Purification (*'bw*, *w'b*).
18.  Tusk of elephant. - I. Tooth (*ibh* and *nhdt*). D. Bite (*psh*), laugh (*sbt*). P. *bh*, *hw*, and *h*.
19.  Lower jaw-bone. - I. Jaw (*'rt*).
20.  Tongue. - I. Tongue (*ns*). D. Taste (*dp*, *dpt*). P. *ns*; sportive writing: *imy-r* (lit. one who is in the mouth) overseer.
21.  Ear of ox (?). - I. or D. Ear (*msdr*). Hear (*sdm*) and other actions connected with the ear. P. *idn*.
22.  Hind-quarters of lion or leopard. - I. Hind-quarters, end (*phwy*). D. Bottom (*kf3*). P. *ph*.
23.  Foreleg of ox. - I. Foreleg, arm (*hps*).
24.  The same reversed.
25.  Leg and hoof of ass. - I. Hoof (*whmt*). P. *whm* in herald, report (*whm*).
26.  Skin of a goat. - I. Skin (*hnt*). P. *hn*.
27.  Hide. - I. or D. Animal skin (*dhr*). D. Leather, rug, mammals.
28.  Variant of last. - I. Dappled (*s3b*).
29.  Hide pierced by an arrow. - I. Pierce (*sti*). P. *st*.
30.  Waterskin (*sdw*). - P. *sd*.




















31.  Three foxes' skins tied together (*mst*). - P. *ms* in give birth (*mst*).
32.  Animal's belly showing teats and tail. - I. Belly, body (*ht*). P. *h*.
33.  Tail. - I. Tail (*sd*). P. *sd*.
34.  Heart. - I. Heart (*ib*). D. Heart (*h3ty*).
35.  Heart and windpipe. - P. *nfr* in *nfr* good and derivatives.
36.  Lung and windpipe (*sm3*). - P. *sm3* in unite (*sm3*) and derivatives.
37.  Backbone and ribs. - I. Back (*ist*). D. Back (*psd*, *psdw*).
38.  Variant of last. - Used in *psd* back.
39.  Backbone with marrow issuing from it. - I. Marrow (*im3h*). D. Back (rare). D-P. Venerated state (*im3hw*).
40.  Portion of backbone with spinal cord issuing at both ends. - I. (?) Stretch out, be long (*3wi*). P. *3w*.
41.  Vertebrae. - D. Back (*psd*). Cut, slaughter (*3'rt*, *3'rd*).
42.  Rib. - I. Rib (*spr*). P. *spr* in approach (*spr*) and derivatives.
43.  Ribs of beef. - D. Ribs of beef (*sphrt*).
44.  Leg-bone with adjoining meat. - I. Thigh (of beef), femur (*iw'*). D. Leg of beef, tibia (*swt*). D-P. or P. *iw'* in inherit (*iw'*) and derivatives; *tsw* in exchange (*tsw*).
45.  Uterus of heifer. - I. Uterus (*hmt*). D. Cow (*hmt*).
46.  Intestine. - I. Intestine (*k3b*). I. and P. Go round (*p3r*, *dbn*) and derivatives. D. Turn (*wdb*).
- 46a.  Variant form of last. - Used as last.
47.  Variant of F46.
48.  Another variant of F46. - Particularly for deben-weight = 91 gram (*dbn*).
50.  Combination of F46 and S29. - In copy and write out (*sphr*).

51.  Piece of flesh. - **D.** Meat (*twf*), limb (*h^c*, *'t*), parts of the body. **Ab.** Members, body (*h^cw*), and vagina (*kns*).
- 51a.  Variant of last.
52.  Excrement. - **D.** Excrement (*hs*).










G. BIRDS

1.  Egyptian vulture. - **I.** Vulture (*3*). **P.** 3.
3.  Combination of G1 and U1. - **P.** *m3*.
4.  The longlegged buzzard. - **P.** *tyw*, *tiw*.
5.  Falcon. - **I.** Horus (*Hr*).
6.  Falcon with flagellum. - **D.** Falcon (*bik*).
7.  Falcon of Horus on a standard (R12). - **I.** Horus (*Hr*). **D.** God, king (*nsw*, *hm*).
- 7a.  Falcon in boat. - **P.** *'nty*.
- 7b.  Variant of last. - Used as last.
8.  Falcon of Horus on the sign for gold S12. - In the title of the king 'Horus of gold' (*Hr n nbw*).
9.  Falcon with sun disk N5. - **I.** Horus (*Hr*).
10.  Falcon on sacred bark. - **I.** or **D.** The god Sokaris (*Skr*). **D.** The *hnw*-bark of Sokaris.
11.  Cult staty of a falcon. - **D.** Divine image (*'sm*, *'hm*, *'hm*).
12.  The same with a flagellum.
13.  The same as G11 with the double plumes S9. - **I.** Horus of Nekhen (*Hr Nhn*). **D.** The god Soped (*Spdw*).
14.  Vulture. - **I.** or **D.** Vulture (*nrt*). **P.** *nr*. **I.** The goddess Mut (*Mwt*). **P.** *mwt*, *mt*.










15.  The same with flagellum S45. - **I.** Mut (*Mwt*).
16.  Vulture G14 and Cobra I12 on basket V30. - In the royal title 'The two ladies' (*nbtj*).
17.  Owl. - **P.** *m*.
18.  Two owls. - **P.** *mm*.
19.  Combination of G17 and D37. - **P.** *mi, m*.
20.  Combination of G17 and D36. - Used as last.
21.  Nubian and Sudanese guinea fowl (*nh*). - **P.** *nh*.
22.  Hoopoe. - **P.** *qb* in brick (*qbt*).
23.  Lapwing. - **P.** or **D-P.** in 'common folk' (*rhyt*).
24.  Variant of last.
25.  Crested Ibis. - **I.** Spirit (*3h*). **P.** in 'be glorious' and derivatives (*3h*).
26.  Sacred ibis on a standard R12. - **I.** or **D.** White ibis (*hb*). The god Thot (*Dhwtj*).
- 26a.  Variant of last. - Used as last.
- 26b.  Variant of 26. - Used as 26.
27.  Flamingo. - **I.** or **D.** Flamingo (*dšr*). Hence red (*dšr*).
28.  Black ibis (*gmt*). - **P.** *gm* in find (*gmi*).
29.  Jabiru. - **I.** Soul (*b3*). **P.** *b3*.
30.  Three jabirus as monogram. - **I.** (?) Spirits, might (*b3w*).
31.  Heron. - **I.** or **P.** Phoenix (*bnw*). A kind of heron (*šnty*).
32.  Heron on a perch. - **I.** or **D.** Be inundated (*b'hi*).
33.  Egret. - **I.** Egret (*sd3*). **P.** Tremble (*sd3, sd3d3*).
34.  Ostrich. - **I.** Ostrich (*n1w*).







35.  Cormorant. - P. 'k in enter ('k) and derivatives.
36.  Swallow or martin. - P. wr.
37.  Sparrow. - D. Small (*nds*), bad (*bin*), falsehood (*grg*) and similar ideas.
38.  White-fronted goose. - I. or D. Goose (many kinds of geese: *r*, *gb*, *trp*, *smn*). D. Birds (*3pdw*) and insects. Various words like perish (*htm*). P. (?) *gb* in the god Geb (*Gb*).
39.  Pintail duck. - I. or D. Duck (*st*). P. *s3* in son (*s3*).
40.  Pintail duck flying. - I. Fly (*p3*). P. *p3*.
41.  Pintail duck alighting. - I. or D. Alight, halt (*hnt*). D. Birds. D-P. *hn*, *kmi*, *shw*).
42.  Fatted duck. - I. Fatten (*w33*). D. Provisions (*df3*).
43.  Quail chick. - P. w.
44.  Two quail chicks. - P. ww.
45.  Combination of G43 and D36. - P. w'.
46.  Combination of G43 and U1. - P. m3w.
47.  Duckling. - I. Nestling (*33*). P. *33*.
48.  Three chicks G47 in nest. - I. or D. Nest (*s3*).
49.  Ducks in a pool. - I. Pool, nest (*s3*).
50.  Two plovers. - In fuller, washerman (*rhty*).
51.  Egret pecking at fish. - D. Catch fish (*h3m*).
53.  Human-headed bird preceded by the sign R7. - I. BA-soul (*b3*).
54.  Trussed goose or duck. - D. Wring neck of (birds), offer. P. *sn3* in fear (*sn3*) and derivatives.

H. PARTS OF BIRDS







1.  Head of pintail duck (G39). - **D.** Wring neck of (birds), offer. Abbreviated writing of fowl (*3pdw*) (G38).
2.  Head of crested bird. - **D.** (?) Forehead, temple (*m3ʕ*). **P.** or **D-P.** *wšm*.
3.  Head of spoonbill. - **P.** *p3k, pk*.
4.  Head of vulture G14. - **P.** *nr*. Through rebus writing used in people, folk (*rmṯ*).
5.  Wing. - **I.** or **D.** Wing (*dnḥ*). Fly (*ʕhi, p3*).
6.  Feather. - **I.** Feather (*šwt*), truth (*m3ʕr*). **P.** *šw*.
- 6a.  Variant of last.
7.  Claw. - **P.** *s3*.
8.  Egg. - **I.** or **D.** Egg (*swḥt*). Also *s3* son.

I. AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS, REPTILES, etc.






1.  Lizard. - **I.** or **D.** Lizard (of different kinds: *ʕ3*), *ḥnt3sw*). **P.** in many (*ʕ3*) and derivatives.
2.  Tortoise. - **I.** Tortoise (*štyw*).
3.  Crocodile. - **I.** Crocodile (*msh*). **D.** Be greedy, voracious, aggressive. Two crocodiles **P.** *lty*.
4.  Crocodile on a shrine. - **I.** The crocodile-god Sobek (*Sbk*).
5.  Crocodile with curved tail. - **D.** (?) Collect, gather (*s3k*).
- 5a.  Crocodile with straight tail. - **I.** and **D.** The god Sobek (*Sbk*).
6.  Piece of crocodile-skin with spines. - **P.** *km* in Egypt (*Kmt*).
7.  Frog. - **I.** Frog (*krr*). - The frog-goddess Heket (*Hkt*).
8.  Tadpole. - **P.** in 'one hundred thousand' (*ḥfn*).



9.  Horned viper. - I. Viper (*ft*). P. *f*.
10.  Snake. - I. Snake (*dt*). P. *q*.
11.  Two snakes I10. - P. *qq*.
12.  Cobra (erect as on the forehead of the Pharaoh. - I. or D. Uraeus (*i'rt*). D. Goddess.
13.  Cobra I12 on basket V30. - D. Goddess. - In the royal title 'the two ladies' (*nbtj*).
14.  Snake or worm. - I. or D. Worm (*qdfi*), serpent (*hf3w*).

K. FISHES AND PARTS OF FISHES
















1.  *Tilapia nilotica*. - I. The *bulti*-fish (*int*). P. *in*.
2.  *Barbus bynni*. - P. *bw* in abomination (*bwt*).
3.  *Mugil cephalus*. - I. The *huri*-fish (*'dw* or *'qdw*). P. *'q* in the title 'province administrator' (*'q-mr*).
4.  Oxyrhynchus fish (*Mormyrus kannume*). - I. Oxyrhynchos (*h3t*). P. *h3*.
5.  *Petrocephalus bane*. - D. Fish in general (*rm*). P. *bs*.
6.  Fish-scale. - I. Fish-scale (*nšmt*).




















L. INVERTEBRATA AND LESSER ANIMALS














1.  Dung beetle. - I. Dung beetle (*hpr*). P. *hpr* in become (*hpr*).
2.  Bee. - I. Bee (*bit*), honey (*bit*). P. *bit* in king of Lower Egypt (*bity*).
3.  Fly. - I. or D. Fly (*'ff*).
4.  Grasshopper. - I. or D. Grasshopper (*snhm*).
5.  Centipede. - I. or D. Centipede (*sp3*).

6.  Bivalve shell. - **P.** *h3* in table of offerings (*h3t*).
7.  Scorpion. - **I.** The goddess Serket (*Srkt*).






M. PLANTS AND TREES




















1.  Tree. - **I.** or **D.** Trees (*mnw*). Various kinds of trees (*i3m*, *im(3)*). **P.** *i3m*, *im*.
- 1a.  Variant of last.
2.  Herb. - **D.** Plant, flower, reeds (*isw*), rush (*hnt*). **P.** *hn* in vessel (*hnw*). **D-P.** (?) *is*.
3.  Branch. - **I.** Wood, tree (*ht*). **D.** Different kinds of wood. Wooden objects. **P.** *ht*.
4.  Palm-branch. - **I.** or **D.** Be young (*rnpf*), regnal year (*h3t-sp*), time, season (*tr*). **P.** *rnp* in year (*rnpt*).
5.  Combination of M4 and X1. - **I.** or **D.** Season (*tr*).
6.  Combination of M4 and D21. - **D.** (and **Ab.**) Season (*tr*). **D-P.** *tr*, *ti ri*.
7.  Combination of M4 and Q3. - **I.** Be young (*rnpf*) and derivatives.
8.  Pool with lotus flowers. - **I.** Pool, meadow (*33*). **P.** *33*. **I.** Inundation season (*3ht*).
9.  Lotus flower. - **I.** Lotus (*s3n*).
10.  Lotus bud. - **D.** Lotus bud (*nhbt*).
11.  Flower on long stalk. - **I.** or **D.** Offer (*wdn*).
12.  Leaf, stalk, and rhizome of lotus. - **I.** Leaf (of lotus) (*h3*). **P.** *h3*.
13.  Stem of papyrus. - **I.** Papyrus, papyrus column (*w3d*). **P.** *w3d*. Often substitute for V24 *w4*.
14.  Combination of M13 and I10. - **P.** *w3d* and *w4* as substitute for V24.




















15.  Clump of papyrus with buds. - **D.** Swamps (*idhw*). Lower Egypt (*Mhw* or *T3-mhw*). **Ab.** Crown of Lower Egypt (*mh-s*), plant of the north (*mhyt*).
16.  Clump of papyrus. - **P.** *h3*. M16 often replaces M15.
17.  Flowering reed. - **I.** Reeds (*i*). **P.** *i*.
18.  Reed with legs (D54). - In 'come' (*ii*) and related words.
19.  Combination of M17 and U36. - **P.** '3b in 'offering' ('3bt).
20.  Reeds growing side by side. - **I.** Marshland, field (*sh*t), hence peasant (*shy*).
21.  Like the last, but with a handle at the side. - **I.** Herb, plant (*sm*). **P.** *sm*.
22.  Rush with shoots. - **P.** *nbb* in Elkab (*Nbb*) in Upper Egypt and the vulture goddess Nekhebet (*Nbbt*).
- 22a.  Two rushes with shoots. - **P.** *nn*.
23.  Plant regarded as typical of Upper Egypt. - **I.** The *swt*-plant (*swt*). **P.** *sw*. In *ni-swt* 'king of Upper Egypt'.
24.  The same on *r* (D21). - **P.** *rs* in 'South' (*rs*w) and 'southern' (*rsy*).
25.  Combination of M24 and M26. - Used for both M24 and M26.
26.  Sedge growing from a sign for land. - **I.** Upper Egypt (*sm'w*) and derivatives. **P.** *sm'*.
27.  Combination of M26 and D36. - Used as M26.
28.  Combination of M26 and V20. - In the archaic title 'greatest of the ten of Upper Egypt' (*wr mdw sm'w*).
29.  Pod from some sweetsmelling tree. - **P.** *ndm* sweet and related words.
30.  Sweet-tasting root (?). - **I.** or **D.** Sweet (*bnr*) and derivatives.
31.  Stylised rhizome of a lotus. - **D.** Grow (*rd*).
32.  Variant of last.

33.  Grains of corn. - **I.** Barley (*it*). **D.** Corn, grains.
- 33a.  Variant of last.
34.  Bearded ear of spelt. - **I.** Spelt, wheat (*bdt*, *bty*).
35.  Heap of corn. - **D.** Heap (*h'w*).
36.  Basket of fruit. - **D.** Bind together (*dm?*). **P.** *qr*.
37.  Bundle of green stems (O.K. form of M36). **P.** *qr*.
38.  Bundle of flax. **D.** Flax (*mh*). Bind (*dm?*).
39.  Basket of fruit. - **D.** Offering consisting of fruit and vegetables (*rnpt*, *hnkt*).
40.  Bundle of reeds. - **P.** *is*.
41.  Log of wood. **D.** Wood; pine (*'s*), juniper (*w'n*).
42.  Flower (?). **P.** *wn* in 'eat' (*wnm*).
43.  Vine on props. - **D.** Vine (*isrrt*), wine (*irp*).
44.  Thorn. - **I.** Thorn (*srt*). **D.** Sharp, pointed (*spd*).




















N. SKY, EARTH, WATER






















1.  Sky. - **I.** Sky (*pt*). **D.** She sky-goddess Nut (*Nwt*), heaven (*hrt*), also in 'the double gate' (*rwty*). **P.** *hry* in 'which is above' (*hry*) and related words.
2.  Sky with a star suspended from it. - **I.** or **D.** Night (*grh*), dusk (*h'hw*).
3.  Variant of last.
4.  Moisture falling from the sky. - **I.** or **D.** Dew (*idt*, *isdt*), rain-storm (*snyt*).
5.  Sun. - **I.** Sun (*r'*), day (*r'*, *hrw*, *ssw*), the sun-god Re (*R'*). **D.** Actions of sun, notions of time.











6.  Sun with uraeus. - **I.** The sun-god Re (*Rʿ*).
7.  Combination of N5 and T28. - **Ab.** Day-time, lit. 'what belongs to the day' (*hrt-hrw*).
8.  Sunshine. - **D.** Shine, rise (*psd, wbn*). **P.** *wbn* in wound (*wbnw*) and *hnmmt* in 'the sun-folk of Heliopolis' (*hnmmt*).
9.  Moon with its lower part obscured. - **I.** or **D.** New-moon festival (*psdntyw, psdtyw*). **P.** *psd* in 'divine ennead' (*psdt*). - Sign sometimes mixed up with X6.
10.  Variant of last.
11.  Crescent moon. - **I.** Moon (*iʿh*). **Ab.** Palm (*šsp*).
12.  Variant of last.
13.  Half a crescent and a star. - **I.** Half-month festival (... *nt*).
14.  Star. - **I.** Star (*sbʒ*), morning (*dwʒt*). **D.** Stars, notions of time. **P.** or **D-P.** *sbʒ, dwʒ*.
15.  Star in circle. - **I.** Duat, the world of transformations (*dwʒt*).
16.  Flat alluvial land with grains of sand (N33) beneath it. - **I.** Earth, flat land (*tʒ*). **D.** Estate (*dt*). **D-P.** Serf, eternity/*djet*-sphere (*dt*).
17.  The same without the grains of sand.
18.  Sandy tract. - **I.** Island (*iw*). **D.** Foreign country. Horizon or the land where the sun rises (*ʒht*) and related words.
19.  The last repeated twice. - Used in Horakhty (*Hr-ʒhty*).
20.  Tongue of land. - **I.** or **D.** Sand-bank, shore (*wdb*). **P.** *wdb* in 'return'.
21.  Tongue of land. - **I.** or **D.** Bank, region (*ldb*).
22.  Sandy tongue of land. O.K. form of both N20 and N21.
23.  Irrigation canal. - **D.** Irrigated land, boundary.
24.  Land crossed by irrigation runnels. - **I.** District, 'nome' (*spt, spʒt*). **D.** Different nomes. Garden (*hsp*).

25.  Sandy hill-country. - I. Hill-country, foreign land, desert (*h3st*). D. Desert, hill. Foreign people and countries. Necropolis (*smt*).
26.  Sand-covered mountain. - I. Mountain (*dw*). P. *dw*.
27.  Sun rising over mountain. - I. Place where the sun rises (*3ht*).
28.  Hill over which are the rays of the rising sun. - I. Hill of the sunrise (*h^c*). Hence 'appear in glory' (*h^ci*). P. *h^c*.
29.  Sandy hill-slope (cf. hill, height (*k33*)). - P. *k*.
30.  Mound of earth. - I. Mound, region (*ist*).
31.  Road bordered by shrubs. - I. Road (*w3t*, *mtn*, *hrt*). Position, motion, distance. Ab. 'be far away' (*hr*).
32.  Lump of clay or dung. - Alternative form of F52 and Aa2.
33.  Grain of sand, pellet, or the like. - D. Sand (*3^cy*). Metal or mineral, medicaments.
- 33a.  Three grains of sand, pellets or the like.
34.  Ingot of metal. - I. Copper (*bi3*, *hmt*). D. Objects of copper or bronze.
35.  Ripple of water (*nt*). - P. *n*.
- 35a.  Three ripples of water. - I. Water (*mw*). D. Water, liquid, actions connected with water. P. *mw*.
36.  Channel filled with water. - I. Canal, channel (*mr*). D. Rivers, lakes, seas. P. *mr*, *mi*.
37.  Garden pool. - I. Pool (*3*). P. *3*.
38.  Variant of last.
40.  Combination of N37 and D54. - In 'go' (*3m*).
41.  Well full of water. - D. Well (*hnmt*), marshlands, limits (*phww*). As substitute for the female organ: woman, wife (*hmt*). P. *hm*, *bi3*.
42.  Variant of last.









O. CONSTRUCTIONS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS






1.  House. - **I.** House (*pr*). **D.** House, building, seat. **P.** *pr* in 'go forth' (*pri*) and derivatives.
2.  Combination of O1 and T3. - Used in 'treasury' (*pr-hd*).
3.  Combination of O1, P8, X3, and W22. - Used in invocation offering formula (*pri-hrw*).
4.  Courtyard or reed shelter. - **I.** Shelter, room, courtyard (*h*). **P.** *h*.
5.  Winding street. - **I.** or **D.** Street (*mrri*). **P.** *mr* in the bull Mnevis (*Mr-wr*). *nm* in 'traverse' (*nmi*), roar (*nmi*).
6.  Rectangular building seen in plan. - **I.** Castle (*hwt*).
7.  Alternative form of last.
8.  Combination of D6 and D29. - Used in *hwt-ʿ3t* temple, lit. great castle.
9.  Combination of O7 and V30. - Used in the name of Nephthys (*Nbt-hwt*).
10.  Combination of O6 and G5. - Used in the name of Hathor (*Hwt-Hr*).
11.  Palace with battlements. - **I.** Palace (*ʿh*).
12.  The same as last combined with D36.
13.  Battlemented wall. - **D.** Gateway (*sbht*). Wall in, enclose (*sbh*).
14.  Variant of last.
15.  Walled enclosure combined with W10 and X1. - Hall in palace or temple (*wsht*).
16.  Gateway with protecting serpents. - **I.** Curtain, gateway (*t3, t3yt*).
17.  Variant of last.
18.  Shrine seen from side. - **I.** Naos, chapel (*k3ri, k3l*).
19.  Primitive shrine. - **D.** Name of pre-dynastic shrine of Upper Egypt (*Pr-wr*).

20.  Shrine. - **D.** Shrine (*itrt*, *hm*). Pre-dynastic shrine of Lower Egypt (*Pr-nw*, *Pr-nsr*).
21.  Façade of shrine. - **I.** The divine booth (*sh-ntr*).
22.  Open booth supported by a pole. - **I.** Booth (*sh*). **P.** *sh* in 'counsel' (*sh*).
23.  Hall used in the sed-festival. - **I.** The royal jubilee festival (*hb-sd*).
24.  Pyramid. - **I.** Pyramid, tomb (*mr*).
25.  Obelisk. - **I.** Obelisk (*thn*).
26.  Stela. - **I.** Funerary stela (*wdf*). **D.** Stela, station of the king (*'h'w*).
27.  Hall of columns. - **D.** Hall of columns (*d3dw*), office (*h3*).
28.  Column with tenon on top. - **I.** Column (*iwn*). **P.** *iwn*.
29.  Wooden column. - **I.** Column (*'3*). **P.** *'3*.
30.  Supporting pole. - **I.** Pole (*shnt*). **D.** Support.
31.  Door. - **I.** Door (*'3*). **D.** Open. **P.** *'3* (rarely).
32.  Gateway. - **D.** Door (*sb3*).
33.  Façade of palace or tomb. **D.** In *srh*, banner for the king's Horus name.
34.  Bolt. - **I.** Bolt (*s*). **P.** *s*.
35.  Combination of O34 and D54. - **P.** *s* mainly in verbs of motion.
36.  Wall. - **I.** Wall (*inb*). **D.** Bulwark, fortification.
37.  Falling wall. - **D.** Demolish.
38.  Corner of wall. - **I.** Corner (*knbt*), magistrates (*knbt*). **D.** Gate (*'rrt*), street (*mrri*).
39.  Stone slab or brick. - **D.** Stone (*inr*, *'3i*), brick (*qbt*), weight.
40.  Stairway. - **I.** Stairway (*rwd*). **D.** Terrace, terraced hill (*htyw*).









41.  Double stairway. - **D.** High place (*k3y*). Ascend (*i'r*).
42.  Fence. - **P.** *šsp* in receive (*šsp*) and derivatives.
43.  Variant of last.
44.  Emblem erected outside the temple of Min. - **D.** Office, rank (*i3wt*, *i3t*).
45.  Domed building. - **I.** or **D.** Harim (*ipt*).
47.  A prehistoric building at Hierakonpolis. - **I.** Hierakonpolis (*Nhn*).
48.  Variant of last.
49.  Village with cross-roads. - **I.** Town, village (*niwt*). **D.** Inhabited region.
50.  Circular threshing floor covered with grain. - **I.** Threshing floor (*spt*). **P.** *sp* in 'time' (*sp*).
51.  Granary. - **I.** Granary (*šnwt*).

P. SHIPS AND PARTS OF SHIPS




1.  Boat on water. - **I.** or **D.** Boats and ships of different kinds (*imw*, *dpt*, *k3k3w* etc). **D.** Sail (*n'i*), fare downstream (*hdi*) and other words related to sailing.
- 1a.  Boat upside down. - **D.** Upset, overturn (*pn'*).
2.  Ship under sail. - **D.** Sail upstream (*hnti*).
3.  Sacred bark (great variations in details in different cases. - **I.** Sacred bark (*wi3*). **D.** Divine barks and sailing.
- 3a.  Variant form of sacred bark.
4.  Fisherman's boat with net. - **I.** Fisherman (*wh'*). **P.** *wh'* in 'unbind', 'dissolve'.
5.  Sail. - **I.** Wind, breath (*t3w*, *nf*). **D.** Wind, storm. Blow, breathe.
6.  Mast. - **P.** 'h' in 'stand' ('h') and derivatives.


















7.  Combination of P6 and D36. - Used as last.
8.  Oar. - **I.** Oar (*hpt*). **D-P.** Course (*hpt*). **P.** *hrw* in 'voice' (*hrw*) and other words. - Often in horizontal position.
9.  Combination of P8 and I9. - Used in 'he says' (*hr[w]f*).
10.  Steering oar. - **I.** or **D.** Steering oar (*hmnw*), steersman (*hmy*).
11.  Mooring post. - **I.** Mooring post (*mnit*). **D.** Moor, die (*mni*).







Q. DOMESTIC AND FUNERARY FURNITURE

1.  Seat. - **I.** Seat (*st*). **D.** Every kind of seat. **P.** *st* in 'lap' (*m3st*), *ws* in 'Osiris' (*Wsir*), *3s* in 'Isis' (*3st*), *htm* in 'perish' (*htm*).
2.  Portable seat. - **I.** Seat (*st*). **P.** *ws* in 'Osiris' (*Wsir*).
- 2a.  The same reversed.
3.  Stool or reed matting. - **I.** Base for statue (*p*). **P.** *p*.
4.  Head-rest. - **I.** Head-rest (*wrs*).
5.  Chest. - **I.** Box (*hn*), chest (*'fdt*).
6.  Coffin. - **I.** Coffin (*krsw*). **D.** Bury (*krs*).
7.  Brazier with flame rising from it. - **D.** Fire, flame (*ht*, *sdt*), heat (*rkht*), torch (*tk3*). Cook (*psi*).












R. TEMPLE FURNITURE AND SACRED EMBLEMS





















1.  Table with loaves and jug. - **I.** Table for meals (*tt*), table of offerings (*h3wt*, *h3t*).
2.  Table with conventionalized slices of bread. - Used as last.
3.  Table with loaves and libation jug. - **I.** Offering table, altar (*wghw*).















4.  Loaf (X2) on a reed mat. - I. Altar (*htp*). P. *htp* in 'be pleased', 'rest' (*htp*) and derivatives.
5.  Censer. - I. Fumigate (*k3p*). P. *k3p*, *kp*.
6.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
7.  Bowl for incense with smoke rising from it. - I. Incense (*sntr*). - Also used in front of G29 and G53 in the word 'soul' (*b3*).
8.  Cloth wound on a pole, emblem of divinity. - I. God (*ntr*, *ntr*) and derivatives. D. Names of divinities.
- 8a.  Combination of three signs R8. - I. Gods (*ntrw*).
9.  Combination of R8 and V33. - I. Natron (*bd*).
10.  Combination of R8, T28, and N29. - I. Necropolis (*hrt-ntr*).
11.  Column imitating a bundle of stalks tied together. - I. Djed-column (*dd*). P. *dd* in 'be stable' (*ddi*).
12.  Standard for carrying religious symbols. - I. Standard (*ibt*). D. Also accompanying various ideograms for gods.
13.  Falcon (G5) on standard with feather, emblem of the West. - I. West (*imnt*) and derivatives.
14.  Abbreviation of last. - I. West (*imnt*) and derivatives, right, to the right (*wnmi*).
15.  Spear decked out as standard, emblem of the East. - I. East (*ibt*) and derivatives, left, to the left (*ibbi*). - Interchanges by confusion with U23.
16.  Papyrus-shaped wand with feathers. - I. or D. The *wh*-fetish of Kusae in Upper Egypt.
17.  Wig with fillet and plumes on pole. - I. or D. Fetish of Abydos or Thinis (*T3-wr*).
18.  Variant of last.
19.  Combination of S40 with fillet and feather. - I. Thebes (*W3st*).

20.  Flower surmounted by horns. - **I.** The goddess Sechat (*Sš3t*).
21.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
22.  Two fossil belemnites (?), emblem of the god Min. - **I.** The god Min (*Mnw*). **P.** *hm* in 'sanctuary' (*hm*), and 'Letopolis' (*Hm*).
23.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
24.  Two bows tied together, emblem of the goddess Neith. - **I.** Neith (*Nt*, *Nrt*).
25.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.



S. CROWNS, DRESS, STAVES, etc.



















1.  White crown of Upper Egypt. - **I.** The white crown (*hgt*). **D.** Crown (*šm'-s*, *wrrt*).
2.  The last in basket (V30). - The same use.
3.  Red crown of Lower Egypt. - **I.** The red crown (*dšrt*). **D.** Crown (*mḥ-s*). **P.** *n*.
4.  The last in basket (V30). - **D.** Red crowns (*nt*, *mḥ-s*). **P.** *n*.
5.  Combined white and red crowns. - **D.** The double crown (*šmty*), the 'pschent' of the Greek period (*pš-šmty*).
6.  The last in basket (V30). - **I.** or **D.** The double crown (*šmty*, *wrrt*).
7.  The blue crown. - **I.** The blue crown (*hprš*).
8.  The atef-crown of Osiris. - **I.** The atef-crown (*3tf*).
9.  Two plumes. - **I.** Double plumes (*šwtj*).
10.  Band of cloth as fillet. - **I.** Fillet (*mḏh*), crown, wreath (*wšhw*). **P.** *mḏh* in 'hew' (*mḏh*), carpenter (*mḏhw*).
11.  Collar of beads with falcon-headed terminals. - **I.** Collar (*wšh*). **P.** *wšh*.



















12.  Collar of beads. - **I.** Gold (*nbw*) and derivatives. **D.** Precious metal.
13.  Combination of S12 and D58. - In smelt (gold), fashion (*nbt*).
14.  Combination of S12 and T3. - In silver (*hḳ*).
15.  Pectoral of beads. - **I.** or **D.** Fayence, glass (*thnt*). Sparkle (*thn*). **P.** *thn* in the name of a Libyan population (*thnw*).
16.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
17.  Another O.K. form of S15. - Used as last.
18.  Bead-necklace with counterpoise. - **I.** *menat*-necklace (*mnit*).
19.  Cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace. - **I.** Treasurer (*sq3wty*). Also in the related word 'precious' (*sq3w*).
20.  Cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace. - **I.** Seal (*htm*). **D.** Seal, sealed documents.
21.  Ring (possibly a plain finger-ring). - **D.** Ring (*iw'w*, 'w).
22.  Kind of knot holding together the clothes. - **P.** *st* and *sf*. **I.** or **D.** Larboard (*t3-wr*).
23.  Knotted strips of cloth. - **I.** Unite, bind (*dmḳ*) and derivatives.
24.  Girdle knot. - **I.** Knot (*tst*). Bind (*ts*).
25.  Garment. - In dragoman ('w).
26.  Apron. - **I.** or **D.** Apron (*\$ndyt*, *\$ndwt*).
27.  Horizontal strip of cloth with two strands of a fringe. - **I.** Clothing (*mnht*).
28.  Strip of cloth with fringe, combined with the folded cloth S29. - **D.** Clothe, clothing (*hbs*). Conceal, uncover.
29.  Folded cloth. - **P.** *s*. Abbreviation for health (*snb*).
30.  Combination of S29 and I9. - **P.** *sf* in 'yesterday' (*sf*).
31.  Combination of S29 and U1. - **P.** *sm3* in 'fighting bull' (*sm3*).

32.  Piece of cloth with fringe. - I. Piece of cloth (*stt*). P. *st* in 'recognize' (*st*).
33.  Sandal. - I. Sandal (*tb*). Hence 'be shod' (*tb*) and 'sandal-maker' (*tbw*).
34.  Tie or strap, especially sandal-strap. - I. Sandal-strap (*nh*). P. '*nh* in 'live' (*nh*).
35.  Fan of ostrich feathers (flabellum). - I. Shadow, shade (*šwt*), protection (*šw*). D. Standard (*sryt*).
36.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
37.  Short-handled fan. - I. Fan (*hw*).
38.  Crook. - I. Sceptre (*hk3t*, *hkt*). P. *hk3* in 'rule' (*hk3*).
39.  Peasant's crook. - P. '*wt* in 'flocks of small animals' (*'wt*).
40.  Sceptre with straight shaft and head of Seth-animal (cf. also R19). - I. *w3s*-sceptre (*w3s*). P. *w3s*. - Replaces sometimes the *d'm*-sceptre S41. P. *d'm* and *i3tt*.
41.  Sceptre with wavy shaft and head of Seth-animal. - P. *d'm*.
42.  Sceptre of authority, originally of different types for various uses. - I. '*b3*-sceptre (*'b3*), *šm*-sceptre (*šm*), *hrp*-sceptre (*hrp*). I. or D. Control, lead, (*hrp*). P. '*b3*, *šm*, *hrp*.
43.  Walking-stick. - I. Walking-stick (*mdw*). P. *md* in 'speak' (*mdw*) and derivatives.
44.  Walking stick with flagellum S45. - I. *šms*-sceptre (*šms*).
45.  Flail or flagellum, part of the insignia of the king and of Osiris. - I. Flagellum (*nh3h3*, *nhhw*).



















T. WARFARE, HUNTING, BUTCHERY




















1.  Prehistoric mace with dish-shaped head. - P. *mn* esp. in *m n.k* 'take to yourself'.
2.  Pear-shaped mace. - D. Smite (*skr*).





3.  Mace with pear-shaped head (vertical). - **I.** Mace (*hḡ*). **P.** *hḡ*.
- 3a.  Variant of last.
4.  The same with strap. - Used as last. Also **P.** *sk*.
5.  Combination of T3 and I10. Used as P3.
6.  Combination of T3 and I10 twice. - **P.** *hḡḡ*.
7.  Axe. - **I.** or **D.** Axe (*mbit*, *minb*), carpenter (*mḡhḡ*). Hew (*mḡh*).
- 7a.  Axe of more recent type. - **D.** Axe (*ḡḡhḡ*).
8.  Dagger of archaic type. - **I.** or **D.** Dagger (*bḡsw*). **P.** *tpy* in 'first' (*tpy*).
- 8a.  Dagger of M.K. and later type.
9.  Bow. - **I.** or **D.** Bow (*pḡt*). Hence *pḡ* 'stretch' and related words.
- 9a.  Variant of last. - Used as last.
10.  Composite bow. - **I.** or **D.** Bow (*iwnḡ*). - Substitute for T9 in *pḡt* bow, foreign people and derivatives.
11.  Arrow. - **I.** or **D.** Arrow (*ḡḡ* or *ḡḡw*, *ḡsr*). **P.** or **D-P.** *shr* in 'overlay' (*shr*), *sin* or *swn* in physician (*sinw*).
12.  Bow-string. - **I.** String, bow-string (*rwḡ*). **D.** Oppress, drive away (*ḡr*). **D-P.** *ḡr* and *ḡi* in 'wretched' (*mḡir*), *rwḡ* in 'be hard' (*rwḡ*).
13.  Pieces of wood joined and lashed at the joint. - **P.** *rs* in 'be wakeful', 'dream' (*rs*).
14.  Throw-stick, club as a foreign weapon of warfare. - **I.** or **D.** Throw-stick (*m'ḡt*), throw (*m'ḡ*, *kmḡ*). **D.** Asiatic (*ḡm*), Libyans (*ḡhnw*). Foreign people in general. **D-P.** *kmḡ* in 'create' (*kmḡ*), *ḡn* in 'distinguish' (*ḡni*). - With the sound-value of *kmḡ* and *ḡn* the sign is often combined with the duck alighting (G41).
15.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
16.  Scimeter. - **I.** or **D.** Scimeter (*hḡḡ*).

17.  Chariot. - **I.** Chariot (*wrrt*).
18.  Crook (S39) with a package containing a knife, etc. lashed to it. - **I.** Follow, accompany (*šms*) and derivatives.
19.  Harpoon-head of bone. - **I.** or **D.** Bone (*ks*). **D.** Bone, ivory, tubular objects. **P.** or **D-P.** *ks* in 'be irksome' (*kšn*); *krs* in 'bury' (*krs*); *gn* in 'annals' (*gnwt*).
20.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
21.  One-barbed harpoon. - **I.** One (*wʿ*) and derivatives.
22.  Two-barbed spear-head. - **I.** Two (*snw*) and derivatives. **P.** *sn*.
23.  Variant form of last. - Used as last.
24.  Fishing-net. - **D.** Capture animals ('*h*, *ih*). **P.** '*h* or *ih*.
25.  Reed-floats. - **P.** *ḡbʒ*.
26.  Bird-trap. - **I.** or **D.** Trap, snare (birds) (*šht*) and derivatives.
27.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
28.  Butcher's block. - **I.** (?) Under (*hr*). **P.** *hr*.
29.  Combination of T28 and T30. - **I.** Place of slaughter (*nmt*).
30.  Knife. - **I.** or **D.** Knife (*ds*). **D.** Be sharp, pronounce a name (*dm*). Cut, slaughter, carve.
31.  Knife-sharpener (?). - **P.** *sšm* in 'guide', 'lead' (*sšm*) and derivatives.
32.  Combination of T31 and D54, with the same phonetic value.
33.  Butcher's knife-sharpener. - **I.** Butcher (*sšm*(?), *mnhty*(?)).
34.  Butcher's knife. - **I.** Knife (*nm*). **P.** *nm*.

U. AGRICULTURE, CRAFTS, AND PROFESSIONS

1.  Sickle. - I. Sickle-shaped end of the *wi3*-boat (*m3*). D. Reap (*3sh*). P. *m3* in 'see' (*m33*).
2.  Variant form of last. - Used as last.
3.  Combination of U1 and D4. - In 'see' (*m33*).
4.  Combination of U1 and Aa11. - In 'truth', 'justice' (*m3't*) and derivatives.
5.  Variant form of last. - Used as last.
6.  Hoe. - D. Cultivate, hack up. P. *mr* in 'love' (*mrt*).
7.  Alternative form of last. - Used as last.
8.  Hoe without the rope connecting the two pieces. - D. Hoe (*hnn*). P. *hn* in '*hnw*-bark'.
9.  Corn-measure with grain pouring out. - D. Grain, spelt (*bdt*, *bry*), corn (*s3r*), measure (*h3t*).
10.  Corn-measure beneath grains M33. - I. Barley (*it*). D. Corn.
11.  Combination of U9 and S38. - In the corn-measure (*hk3t*).
12.  Combination of U9 and D50. - In corn-measure (*hk3t*).
13.  Plough. - I. or D. Plough (*hb*). D. Plough (*sk3*). Seed (*prt*). P. *hb*, *3n'*.
14.  Two branches of wood joined at one end. - Old sign for *3n'* later replaced by U13.
15.  Sledge. - I. Sledge (*tmt*). P. *tm*.
16.  Sledge with head of a jackal, bearing a load of metal (?). - I. In the adjective 'of copper' (*bi3i*). P. or D-P. *bi3*.
17.  Pick excavating a pool (N38). - I. Found, establish (*grg*). D-P. 'Falsehood' (*grg*).
18.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

19.  Adze. - **I.** Adze (*nwt*). **P.** *nw*.
20.  O.K. form of last. - Used last.
21.  Adze at work on a block of wood. - **D.** Cut up (*stp*). **P.** In 'choose' (*stp*) and derivatives.
22.  Chisel. - **I.** or **D.** Chisel, carve (*mnh*), efficient (*mnh*) and derivatives.
23.  Different kind of chisel. - **P.** *mr*, *3b*.
24.  Stone worker's drill weighted at the top with stones. - **I.** Craft, art (*hmt*).
25.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
26.  Drill used to bore a hole in a bead. - **I.** Open (*wb3*) and derivatives.
27.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
28.  Fire drill (*d3*). - **P.** *d3*. Abbreviation for prosperity (*wd3*).
29.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
30.  Potter's kiln. - **I.** Kiln (*t3*). **P.** *t3*.
31.  Instrument employed in baking. - **I.** Baker (*rthty*). **D.** Restrain (*rth*, *hnri*). **Ab.** In 'harim' (*hnr*) and 'prison', 'fortress' (*hnrt*).
32.  Pestle and mortar. - **D.** Pound (*smn*). Salt, natron (*hsmn*). Heavy, difficult (*dns*, *wdn*). **D-P.** *smn* in 'natron' and 'bronze' (*hsmn*). 'Establish' (*smn*). **Ab.** for 'natron' and 'bronze' (*hsmn*).
33.  Pestle. - **I.** Pestle (*ti* or *t*). **P.** *ti*, *t*.
34.  Spindle. - **I.** Spin (*hsf*). **P.** *hst* **P.** *hsf* in 'repel', 'oppose' (*hsf*) and derivatives
35.  Combination of U34 and I9. - The same use.
36.  Club used by fullers in washing. - **I.** Fuller (?) (*hmww*). **P.** *hm* in 'servant' (*hm*) and related words; also in 'Majesty' (*hm*).
37.  Razor. - **I.** or **D.** Shave (*h'k*) and derivatives.

38. 
39. 
40. 
41. 
















Balance. - **I.** or **D.** Balance (*mḥ3t*).

Post of balance. - **D.** Lift, carry (*wṭs*), raise, lift (*ṭst*).

Variant of last. - Used as last. - Replaces sometimes T13.

Plummet used in connection with the balance. - **I.** or **D.** Plummet (*ṭḥ*).

V. ROPE, FIBRE, BASKETS, BAGS, ETC.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 
15. 

Coil of rope. - **D.** Rope, tie (*ṭs*), drag (*iṭḥ*), surround (*ṣni*). **P.** *ṣn*.

Wooden beam with cord. - **I.** Drag, draw (*st3* and *st3*). **D.** Hasten (*3s*).
P. *st3* in 'aroura' (*st3t*).

Similar sign with three cords. - **P.** *st3w* in 'necropolis' (*R-st3w*).

Lasso. - **P.** *w3*.

Looped rope. - **D.** Plan, plot out, found (*snṭ*).

Cord. - **I.** Cord, rope (*ṣs*). **D.** Clothes. **P.** *ṣs*.

Loop of cord with the ends downward. - **I.** (?) Encircle (*ṣni*). **P.** *ṣn*.

Variant form of last. - Used as last.

Cartouche in original round form. - **D.** Cartouche (*ṣnw*).

Cartouche in secondary oval form. - **D.** Circuit (*ṣnw*), cartouche (*ṣnw*), name (*rn*).



















Cartouche cut in half. - **D.** Dam off, restrain (*dni*), split (*ph3*).






Band of string or linen. - **D.** Head-band (*ssd*), book, writing. Swear (*rk*), loose (*fh*). **D-P.** *rk, fh, fnh*.

Rope for tethering animals. - **P.** *t*.















The same as last with an added diacritical tick. - **P.** *t*.













Combination of V13 and D59. - In seize (*ltl*).

16.  Looped cord serving as hobble for cattle. - I. Hobble (*s3*). P. *s3* in 'protection' (*s3*).
17.  Herdsman's shelter of papyrus matting. - I. Protection (*s3*).
18.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
19.  Hobble for cattle. - I. or D. Stable (*mḡt*). D. Mat (*tm3*), sack (*h3r*). D-P. *tm3* kind of land division. - By confusion with a similar sign D. Palanquin, portable shrine (*kni*), shrine (*k3r*).
20.  The same without the cross-bar. - P. *mḡ* in 'ten' (*mḡw*).
21.  Combination of V20 and I10. - I. Stable (*mḡwt*). P. *mḡ* in 'be deep' (*mḡ*).
22.  Whip. - P. *mḡ*.
23.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
24.  Cord wound on stick. - P. *wḡ* in 'command' (*wḡ*).
25.  Alternative form of last.
26.  Netting needle filled with twine. - I. Spool, reel (*ḡ*, *ḡd*). - P. *ḡ*, *ḡd* in 'be in good condition' (*ḡ*).
27.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
28.  Wick of twisted flax. - P. *h*.
29.  Swab made from a hank of fibre. - P. *sk* in 'perish' (*ski*); *w3h* in 'place' (*w3h*).
30.  Wickerwork basket. - I. Basket (*nbt*). P. *nb*.
31.  Wickerwork basket with handle. - P. *k*.
32.  Wickerwork frail. - D. Hippopotamus hunter, harpooner (*msnw*). Possibly the same sign in bundle (*g3wt*). P. *msn*, *g3w*.
33.  Bag of linen. - I. Linen, cloth (*s3r*). D. Pack, envelop (*rf*). Perfume (*sty*). P. *s3r* in 'thing', 'corn' (*s3r*); *g* in 'Koptos' (*Gbtw*); *wgg* in 'misery' (*wgg*).







34.  Alternative form of last. - Used as last.
35.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
36.  Receptacle of some kind. - P. *hn*.
37.  Bandage (?). - D. Bandage, bind (*idr*). P. *idr*.
38.  Bandage. - D. Bandage, mummy-cloth (*wt*).



W. VESSELS OF STONE AND EARTHENWARE

1.  Sealed oil-jar. - I. or D. Oil, unguent (*mrht*, *mqt*).
2.  Oil-jar showing no tied ends. - D. Jar (*b3s*). P. *b3s* in 'Bastet' (*B3stt*).
3.  Basin of alabaster as used in purifications. - D. Festival, feast (*hb*). P. *hb* in 'mourn' (*hb*).
4.  Combination of W3 and O22. - I. or D. Feast (*hb*). D. Feasts.
5.  Combination of W3 and T28. In 'lector-priest' (*hry-hb*).
6.  O.K. sign for a particular vessel. - In 'cauldron' (*whi*).
7.  Granite bowl. - D. Red granite (*m3t*), Elephantine (*3bw*). D-P. *m3t* in 'proclaim' (*m3t*), *3b* in 'family' (*3bt*).
8.  Deformation of the last. - In *3bw* 'Elephantine' and *3bt* 'family'.
9.  Stone jug with handle. - P. *hnm* in 'join' (*hnm*) and the god Khnum (*Hnmw*).
10.  Cup. - I. or D. Different cups (*i'b*, *wsh*, *hnt*, *γ*). P. *i'b*, *'b*, *wsh*, *hnt*.
- 10a.  Pot. - P. *b3*.
11.  Ring-stand for jars. - I. Seat (*nst*), red pot (*d3rt*). P. *g*.
12.  O.K. form of last, straight at bottom. - Used as last.
13.  Red earthenware pot, O.K. form, round at bottom and plain. - Used as W11.









14.  Tall water-pot. - I. Water-pot (*hst*). D. Jar. P. *hs* in 'praise' (*hsi*).
15.  Water-pot with water pouring from it. - D. Be cool (*kbb*) and derivatives, libate (*kbbh*) and derivatives.
16.  Combination of W15 and W12. - I. Libation (*kbbhw*) and derivatives.
17.  Three water-pots bound together. - I. Set of water-pots (*hnt*). P. *hnt*.
18.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
19.  Milk-jug as carried in a net. - I. or D. Milk-jug (*mhr*, *mr*). P. *mi* in 'like' (*mi*).
20.  Milk-jug with a leaf covering the milk. - I. Milk (*irtt*).
21.  Twin wine-jrs. - I. Wine (*irp*).
22.  Beer-jug. - I. Beer (*hnkt*), butler (*wdpw*), vessel, pot (*hnw*). D. Vessel (*krht*), measure, fluids, offerings. Be drunk (*thi*).
23.  Jar with handles. - D. Vessel (*krht*), anoint (*wrh*). - Replaces W22 in butler (*wdpw*).
24.  Bowl. - I. Bowl (*nw*). P. *nw*, in 'I' (*ink*). - Replaces other signs for example Z8 in form (*kd*).
25.  Combination of W24 and D59. - In *ini* bring.

X. LOAVES AND CAKES








1.  Bread. - I. Bread (*t*).
2.  Loaf. - D. Bread. - Replaces X1.
3.  Bread and beer (W22). - D. Food, meals, offerings.
4.  Roll of bread. - D. Food offering (*snw*), cake (*fk3*), bread. D-P. *sn*, *fk3*.
5.  Semi-hieratic form of X4. - Used as last.
6.  A round loaf bearing mark of the baker's fingers. - D. Loaf (*p3t*). D-P. in 'primeval times' (*p3t*).











7.  Slice of bread. - **I.** or **D.** Eat (*wnm*).
8.  Conical loaf (?). - **I.** Give (*di, rdi*). **P.** rarely *d*.

Y. WRITINGS, GAMES, MUSIC






1.  Papyrus rolled up, tied, and sealed. - **I.** Papyrus-roll, book (*mq3t*). **D.** Writing, abstract notions. **P.** *mq3t* in 'chisel' (*mq3t*). **Ab.** Total (*dmq*).
2.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
3.  Scribe's outfit, consisting of palette, bag for the powdered pigments, and reed holder. - **I.** Write (*sf*) and derivatives. **D.** Smooth, fine (*n''*), scribe's outfit (*mnhd*). **Ab.** 'Make smooth', 'ground fine' (*sn''*).
4.  Alternative form of last.
5.  Draught-board. - **I.** Draught-board (*snt*). **P.** *mn*.
6.  Draughtsman. - **I.** Draughtsman (*ib3*). **P.** In 'dance' (*ib3*).
7.  Harp. - **I.** or **D.** Harp (*bnt*).
8.  Sistrum. - **I.** Sistrum (*sf3t*). **P.** *shn* (rare).
























Z. STROKES, SIGNS DERIVED FROM HIERATIC, GEOMETRICAL FIGURES







1.  Stroke. - **I.** Unity (*w'*). Occasionally serves merely to fill an empty space.
- 1a.  Horizontal form of last.
2.  Three strokes. - **D.** Plurality.
- 2a.  Variant form of last.
3.  Alternative form of last.
- 3a.  Variant form of last.
- 3b.  Variant form of last.

4.  Two diagonal strokes. - D. Duality. P. *y, l*.
- 4a.  Variant form of last.
5.  Diagonal stroke. - Replaces determinatives that were difficult to draw.
- 5a.  Variant form of last.
6.  Hieratic substitute for A13 and A14 and sometimes for other signs that were difficult to draw, in 'die' (*mt*).
7.  Abbreviated form of G43.
8.  Oval. - D. Common in words from the stem *kd*, 'form', 'character' (*kd*); often replaced by W24.
9.  Two sticks crossed. - D. Damage (*hgl*), divide (*wpt*), reckon (*hsb*), cross (*glt*). P. *sw* in 'pass by' (*sw*); *sd* in 'flame' (*sdt*); *sb* in 'mixed', 'various' (*sb*); *wr* in 'drink' (*swr*).
10.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
11.  Two planks crossed and joined. - I. (?) *imy* 'who is in'. P. *imi* in the verbs of negation.

Aa. UNCLASSIFIED

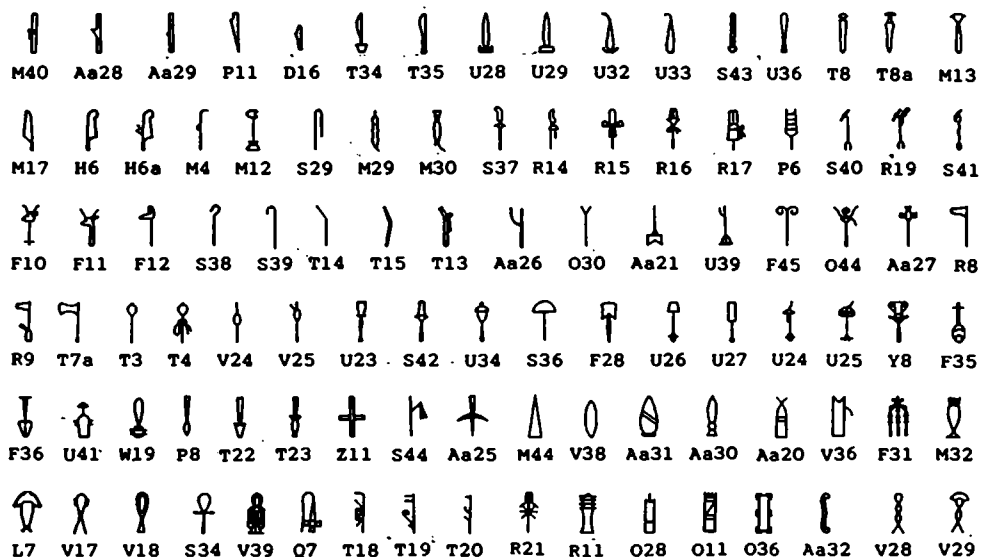
1.  Human placenta (?). - P. *h*.
2.  Pustule or gland (?). - D. Suffer (*whd*), wound (*wbnw*), swell (*sfw*), be fat (*gds*). - Replaces other signs and takes other sound values: I. or D. in 'bandage', 'embalmer' (*wt*). D. in 'perfume' (*sty*), 'granite' (*mzt*), 'cedar' (*'s*), 'reckon' (*hsb*). P. *wh* in 'oasis' (*whzt*).
3.  Sign Aa2 with liquid issuing from it. - D. Urine (*wsft*), brains (*zs*), perfume (*st*).
4.  Doubtful (PT). - In PT soul (*bs*), bush (*bzt*). Later replaced by R7 in the word for soul.
5.  Part of the steering gear of ships? - I. or D. Proceed by boat (*lti hpt*) in the PT and sail (*dsr hpwt*) in the M.K., oar (*hpt*). P. *hp*.

6.  Doubtful. - D. Mat (*tm3*). P. *tm3*.
7.  Doubtful. - P. *skr* in 'smite' (*skr*).
- 7a.  Variant of last.
8.  Irrigation runnels (?). - I. or D. Estate (*g3tt*). P. *g3t*.
9.  Doubtful. - D. Rich (*hwd*).
10.  Doubtful. Pencil (?). - D. Writing (*drf*).
11.  Platform, pedestal (?). - P. *m3r* in 'truth', 'justice' (*m3rt*).
- 11a.  Vertical form of last.
12.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
13.  Two ribs of a gazelle (?). - P. *im*, *m*, *gs*.
14.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
15.  Variant form of Aa13.
16.  Shorter variant of Aa13.
17.  Back of quiver. - I. Back (*s3*). P. *s3*.
18.  Alternative form of last. - Used as last.
19.  Doubtful. Different from V19. - P. *hr*
20.  Doubtful. - P. *'pr* in 'equip' (*'pr*) and derivatives.
21.  A carpenter's tool (?). - In 'sever', 'judge' (*wdr*).
22.  Combination of Aa21 and D36.
23.  Doubtful. - In 'hit (a mark)', 'adhere to (a path)' (*mdl*) and derivatives.
24.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
25.  Fetish. - I. Title of priest (*wb3*, *sm3* (?)).
26.  Doubtful. - P. *sbi* in 'rebel' (*sbi*).

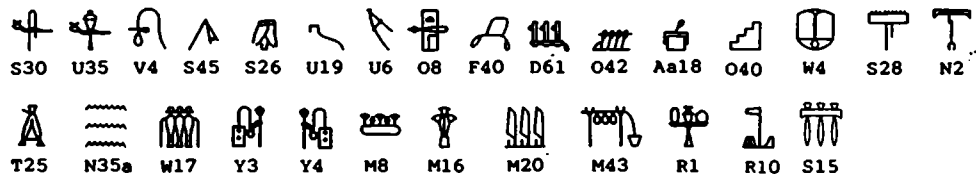
27.  Doubtful. - **P.** *nḏ* in 'ask', 'inquire' (*nḏ*), 'take counsel' (*nḏnḏ*), 'hail to' (*inḏ ḥr*).
28.  An instrument used by bricklayers (?). - In 'form', 'build', 'character' (*ḳd*) and derivatives.
29.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
30.  Ornamental design on tops of walls. - **I.** or **D.** Ornament, adornment (*ḥkrw*). Be adorned (*ḥkr*), and related words.
31.  O.K. form of last. - Used as last.
32.  Doubtful. - **I.** or **D.** Nubia (*T3-sti*) and a Nubian mineral (*sty*).

SELECTION OF SIGNS GROUPED ACCORDING TO SHAPE

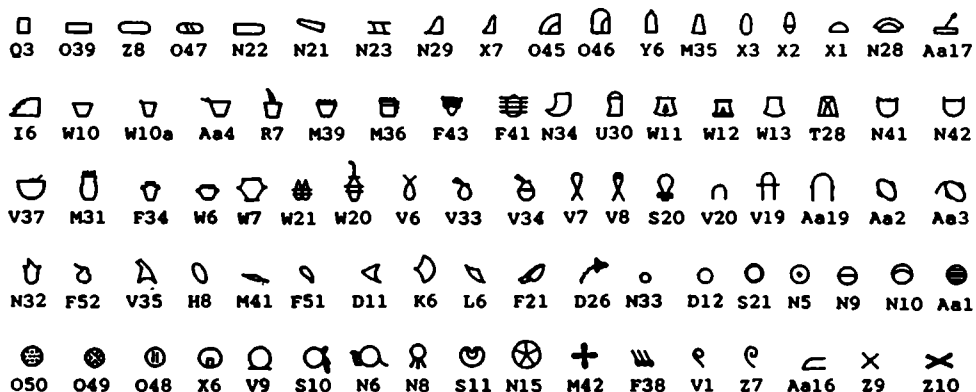
TALL NARROW SIGNS



TALL BROAD SIGNS







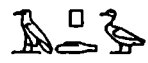














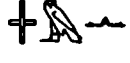


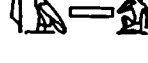










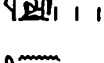
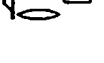


LOW NARROW SIGNS




LOW BROAD SIGNS


WORDLIST


	3	particle		<i>ib</i>	heart, mood
	3wt-ib	joy		<i>ibi</i>	be thirsty
	3bdw	Abydos		<i>ipw</i>	these (dem. pron.)
	3pd	bird		<i>ipf</i>	those (dem. pron.)
	3ht	ground, earth, field		<i>iptw</i>	these (dem. pron.)
	3ht	horizon		<i>iptf</i>	those (dem. pron.)
	3tp	load		<i>iptn</i>	these (dem. pron.)
	3d	be angry		<i>im</i>	there
				<i>imy</i>	who is there /in/ among
	<i>i</i>	I / my (suffix-pronoun)		<i>imy-r</i>	steward
	<i>i3w</i>	reverence, glory, adoration		<i>imi</i>	imperative of <i>rdi</i>
	<i>i3bry</i>	eastern		<i>im3h</i>	the blessed one
	<i>i3x</i>	invite, call		<i>imnty</i>	western
	<i>ii</i>	come		<i>imntt</i>	the West
	<i>i'i</i>	wash		<i>in</i>	by; particle; if
	<i>iw</i>	come		<i>ini</i>	bring
	<i>iw</i>	Island		<i>inw</i>	product
	<i>iw'w</i>	heir		<i>inn</i>	we (indep. pron.)
				<i>inr</i>	stone


 *ink* I (indep.pron.)

 *ind-hr* hail


 *ir* particle


 *iry* who is related to (nisbe)

 *irt* task


 *irt* eye


 *iri* make

 *irp* wine


 *ihw* camp

 *ih* particle; what

 *is* tomb

 *is* particle


 *isft* evil, crime


 *isst* what

 *isk* particle


 *ist* particle


 *ist* particle

 *lgrt* realm of the dead


 *it* barley

 *it* father


 *ity* sovereign


 *iti* seize, take


 *itn* sun disk


 *it*


 *it* arm

 *it* limb


 *it* room, chamber

 *it* big, great

 *it wrt* very much

 *it* here


 *it* ass

 *it w3i* rob, steal

 *it nh* live, life


 *it h3* fight


 *it h'* stand

 *it h'w* boat, ship

 *it h'w* lifetime

 *it h'w* nightfall

 *it hl* fly away

 *it 33* many

	'k	go in, enter		Wsir	Osiris
	'kw	provisions		wsh	broad
				wsin	travel freely
	w	district, region		wsb	answer
	wst	road		wdpw	servant
	wsw	surf, wave		wq	command
	wqd-wr	sea		wdyt	campaign
	wi	1st pers. dep. pron.			
	wy	particle		b3	Ba, Ba-soul
	w'	one		b3w	glory, power
	w'b	pure, purification		b3h	phallus; <i>m-b3h</i> in front of
	w'b	priest		b3k	work, serve
	wpi	open		b3k	servant
	wpwt	message		bit	honey
	wnwt	hour		bin	evil, bad
	wnm	eat		bw	place; <i>bw nb</i> all
	wnn	exist		bwt	abomination
	wnnt	particle		bhn	drive off
	wr	great, big		bdt	emmer
	whm	repeat			



















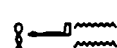







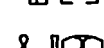
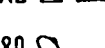


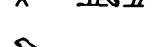
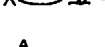





	<i>pt</i>	sky
	<i>p3</i>	this (dem. pron.)
	<i>p3wty</i>	primaeval
	<i>p3t</i>	mankind
	<i>pw</i>	this (dem. pron.)
	<i>pwy</i>	this (dem. pron.)
	<i>Pwnt</i>	Punt
	<i>pf</i>	that (dem. pron.)
	<i>pf3</i>	that (dem. pron.)
	<i>pfy</i>	that (dem. pron.)
	<i>pn</i>	this (dem. pron.)
	<i>pr</i>	house
	<i>pri</i>	go out
	<i>prt-hrw</i>	invocation offerings
	<i>ph</i>	arrive, reach
	<i>phwy</i>	end
	<i>psi</i>	cook
	<i>psd</i>	nine
	<i>ptr</i>	who, what

	<i>Pth</i>	Ptah
	<i>f</i>	he / his / him (suffix-pro)
	<i>fh</i>	loose
	<i>fdw</i>	four
	<i>m</i>	in, by, from, as, 'm' of equivalence; when, as
	<i>m</i>	who, what, which
	<i>m</i>	take
	<i>m33</i>	see, look
	<i>m3't</i>	justice, truth, order
	<i>m m3't</i>	surely
	<i>m3'tyw</i>	just persons
	<i>m3wt</i>	a new thing
	<i>m m3wt</i>	again
	<i>m3r</i>	wretched
	<i>mi</i>	imperative of <i>iw</i> and <i>ii</i>
	<i>mi</i>	like, as
	<i>mlty</i>	what is equal
	<i>min</i>	today

	<i>my</i> particle		<i>mryt</i> shore
	<i>m-^c</i> through		<i>mḥ</i> cubit
	<i>m-^c ntt</i> because		<i>mḥ</i> fill; cf. also ordinal numbers.
	<i>m-ḥt</i> after, when		<i>mḥty</i> northern
	<i>m-ḥt</i> behind		<i>mḥyt</i> the north wind
	<i>m-ḥd</i> downstream, northwards		<i>ms</i> particle
	<i>m-ḥnty</i> southwards		<i>msi</i> give birth
	<i>m-s3</i> in the back of, behind		<i>ms</i> child
	<i>m-k3b</i> in the midst of		<i>mswt</i> birth
	<i>mw</i> water		<i>msh</i> crocodile
	<i>mwt</i> mother		<i>ms^c</i> army
	<i>mn</i> establish, endure		<i>mk</i> particle; look, behold
	<i>mn</i> be troubled		<i>mki</i> protect
	<i>mni</i> moor, 'die'		<i>mt</i> die, death
	<i>mnw</i> monument		<i>mṯn</i> road
	<i>mnmnt</i> cattle		<i>mdw</i> speak
	<i>mnḥ</i> perfect		<i>mdt</i> word
	<i>mr</i> pyramid		<i>md</i> ten
	<i>mri</i> love		

		<i>n</i>	to, for, because of, because		<i>nb</i>	lord
		<i>ny</i>	genitaival adjective; who belongs to;		<i>nb</i>	each, every
		<i>n</i>	we / us / our (suffix-pron.)		<i>nbw</i>	gold
		<i>n-ʕt-n</i>	because		<i>nf</i>	those (dem.
		<i>n-ib-n</i>	so that		<i>nfʕ</i>	those (dem.
		<i>n-ikr-n</i>	because		<i>nfr</i>	beautiful, g
		<i>n-wr-n</i>	because		<i>nfrw</i>	perfection
		<i>n-nurwt</i>	so that		<i>nmtt</i>	journey
		<i>n-ntt</i>	because		<i>nn</i>	these (dem.
		<i>nʕ</i>	these (dem. pron.)		<i>nhi</i>	pray
		<i>niwt</i>	town		<i>nhm</i>	take away, s
		<i>niwty</i>	local, belonging to the town		<i>nhmn</i>	particle
		<i>nis</i>	summon, call		<i>nh</i>	protect
		<i>nʕi</i>	sail		<i>nhʕt</i>	strong
		<i>nw</i>	genitive marker plur. masc. cf. also ordinal numbers		<i>nhʕw</i>	victory
		<i>nw</i>	these (dem. pron.)		<i>ns</i>	tongue
		<i>Nw, Nnw Nu</i>	primordial water		<i>nst</i>	throne
		<i>nw</i>	time		<i>nsw</i>	king
		<i>Nwt</i>	Nut, the sky-goddess		<i>nsyt</i>	kingship

	<i>nty</i>	relative adjective		<i>rwḏ</i>	strong, control
	<i>nts</i>	she (indep. pron.)		<i>rf</i>	particle
	<i>ntsn</i>	they (indep. pron.)		<i>rmi</i>	weep
	<i>ntk</i>	you (indep. pron.)		<i>rmṯ</i>	people
	<i>ntṯ</i>	you (indep. pron.)		<i>rn</i>	name
	<i>ntṯn</i>	you (indep. pron.)		<i>rnpt</i>	year
	<i>nṯr</i>	god		<i>rnpy</i>	be young
	<i>nṯrt</i>	goddess		<i>rh</i>	know
	<i>nṯri</i>	be divine		<i>rhṯ</i>	number
	<i>nḏ</i>	ask		<i>rhyt</i>	people
	<i>nḏnḏ</i>	take counsel		<i>rsy</i>	southern
	<i>nḏs</i>	citizen		<i>rswt</i>	dream
				<i>rd</i>	foot
	<i>r</i>	to, at, concerning, more than; future; until		<i>rdi</i>	give, place, cause, appoint
	<i>r</i>	mouth			
	<i>r-pw</i>	particle		<i>h3</i>	go down
	<i>r-ntt</i>	because		<i>h3w</i>	time
	<i>r-s3</i>	after		<i>h3b</i>	send
	<i>rʿ</i>	sun, day, Re		<i>hi</i>	husband

	<i>hp</i>	law		<i>hm</i>	servant, majesty
	<i>hnw</i>	jar		<i>hm-ntr</i>	prophet
	<i>hrw</i>	be pleased		<i>hmww</i>	craftsman
	<i>hrw</i>	day		<i>hmsi</i>	sit
				<i>hn'</i>	together with
	<i>h3</i>	particle		<i>hnkt</i>	beer
	<i>h3</i>	behind		<i>Hr</i>	Horus
	<i>h3k</i>	rob, plunder		<i>hr</i>	on, upon, before, co
	<i>h'</i>	body			because of, because
	<i>h'i</i>	rejoice		<i>hry</i>	who is upon
	<i>h'py</i>	the river Nile		<i>hry-ib</i>	in the midst of
	<i>hwi</i>	strike		<i>hr-ntt</i>	because
	<i>hwy</i>	if		<i>hh</i>	million
	<i>hwt-3t</i>	temple		<i>hsi</i>	praise, appreciate
	<i>hwt</i>	praise		<i>hst</i>	praise
	<i>lib</i>	feast		<i>hs</i>	excrements
	<i>h3w</i>	serpent		<i>hkr</i>	hungry, hunger
	<i>hfn</i>	one hundred thousand		<i>htp</i>	peace
	<i>hm</i>	particle		<i>htpt</i>	offerings
	<i>hmt</i>	wife		<i>hk3w</i>	magic spell

	<i>hḏ</i>	silver		<i>hnt</i>	in front of, among, from, out of
	<i>ht</i>	thing		<i>hnd</i>	tread
	<i>ht</i>	thousand		<i>hr</i>	with, near, under, by, to
	<i>h3</i>	thousand		<i>hr</i>	particle
	<i>h3rt</i>	widow		<i>hr</i>	fall
	<i>h3st</i>	country		<i>hrt</i>	condition
	<i>h'i</i>	appear		<i>hrw</i>	voice, sound
	<i>h'w</i>	appearance		<i>hsf</i>	ward off, drive away
	<i>hwt</i>	build, construct		<i>ht</i>	tree
	<i>hbi</i>	subtract		<i>ht</i>	in, throughout
	<i>hpr</i>	become happen		<i>htm</i>	lock
	<i>hprw</i>	shape		<i>htm</i>	fort
	<i>hft</i>	in front of, in accordance with at the time of; as, when		<i>ht</i>	body, belly
	<i>hft ntt</i>	because		<i>hp3w</i>	umbilical cord
	<i>hfty</i>	enemy		<i>hnw</i>	residence, home, country
	<i>hm</i>	ignore		<i>hnty</i>	statue
	<i>hunnw</i>	eight		<i>hr</i>	under
	<i>hmt</i>	three		<i>hry</i>	who i under, carrying (nisbe)
	<i>hn</i>	particle			

	<i>hr(t)-ntr</i> necropolis		<i>s'š3</i> multiply
	<i>hrd</i> child		<i>s'k</i> cause to enter
	<i>hs</i> vile, miserable, be wretched		<i>sw</i> dep. pron.; particle
			<i>sw3</i> pass
	<i>s</i> she / her (suffix-pron.)		<i>swr</i> drink
	<i>s</i> man		<i>swht</i> egg
	<i>st</i> woman		<i>swsh</i> widen
	<i>st</i> place, home		<i>swt</i> he (indep. pron.); p
	<i>s3</i> son		<i>sbi</i> pass, go, travel
	<i>s3</i> protection		<i>sbi</i> rebel
	<i>s3</i> back		<i>sbṭ</i> laugh
	<i>s3t</i> knowledge		<i>sp</i> time, occasion
	<i>s3h</i> reach		<i>spr</i> arrive, reach
	<i>stsw</i> six		<i>spr</i> appeal
	<i>sy</i> dep. pron.		<i>sf</i> yesterday
	<i>sy</i> who, what, which		<i>sfhw</i> seven
	<i>s'nh</i> cause to live		<i>sm3</i> bull
	<i>s'r</i> cause to ascend		<i>sm3yt</i> confederacy
	<i>s'h'</i> cause to stand, raise		<i>smi</i> tell

	<i>smwn</i> particle		<i>sh3</i> remember, think about
	<i>smn</i> goose		<i>shr</i> overthrow, fell
	<i>smnh</i> make perfect, embellish		<i>shr</i> plan, project
	<i>smr</i> friend		<i>sh ty</i> peasant, farmer
	<i>sm si</i> cause to bear, childbirth		<i>shr</i> overlay
	<i>sm sw</i> oldest		<i>s spd</i> outfit, prepare
	<i>sn</i> they / them / their (suffix-pron.)		<i>s t</i> write, scribe, book
	<i>sni</i> imitate		<i>s sm</i> guidance, situation
	<i>sn</i> brother		<i>skr- nh</i> captive
	<i>snt</i> sister		<i>s k dy</i> sail
	<i>snw</i> two		<i>sgr</i> silence
	<i>snnw</i> second		<i>stp-s3</i> palace
	<i>snw</i> the other, peer		<i>stt</i> she (indep. pron.)
	<i>sn</i> kiss, smell		<i>S th</i> Seth
	<i>snsn</i> fraternize		<i>st</i> smell, perfume
	<i>snd</i> fear, be afraid		<i>st3</i> lead in, introduce, usher in
	<i>sr</i> magistrate, courtier, nobleman		<i>s dm</i> hear, listen
	<i>srwd</i> cause to grow		<i>s dr</i> sleep
	<i>sh tp</i> satisfy		

			<i>krs</i>	burial, bury	
	<i>š</i>	pool		<i>kšn</i>	be painful, bad
	<i>ššs</i>	go, leave		<i>kd</i>	build
	<i>š'd</i>	cut		<i>kd</i>	character
	<i>špsw</i>	choice pieces, dainties			
	<i>šm</i>	go, precede		<i>k</i>	you / your (suffi
	<i>šm'</i>	barley		<i>k3</i>	particle
	<i>šms</i>	accompany, follow		<i>k3i</i>	plan, think
	<i>šmsw</i>	companion		<i>k3</i>	Ka
	<i>šni</i>	surround		<i>k3</i>	ox, bull
	<i>šnyt</i>	the courtiers		<i>ky</i>	other, another
	<i>št</i>	hundred		<i>km</i>	complete
				<i>Kmt</i>	Egypt
	<i>k3i</i>	high		<i>ktt</i>	small
	<i>k3k3w</i>	boat, ship			
	<i>km3</i>	create		<i>gmi</i>	find
	<i>kni</i>	be brave, brave		<i>gmw</i>	mourning
	<i>kni</i>	embrace		<i>grt</i>	also, either, parti
	<i>kniw</i>	carrying chair		<i>gr</i>	keep silence

	<i>grh</i>	night		<i>tp-rd</i>	instructions
	<i>grg</i>	falsehood		<i>tpy</i>	first, who is on
	<i>grg</i>	provide		<i>tf</i>	that (dem. pron.)
	<i>gs</i>	side		<i>tf3</i>	that (dem. pron.)
	<i>gsy</i>	neighbour		<i>tm</i>	negative word
				<i>tn</i>	this (dem. pron.)
	<i>t</i>	bread		<i>tn</i>	you, your (suffix-pron.)
	<i>t3</i>	this (dem. pron.)		<i>tr</i>	particle
	<i>t3</i>	earth, country		<i>thi</i>	mislead
	<i>t33</i>	frontier, border		<i>th</i>	plummet
	<i>ti</i>	particle			
	<i>tw</i>	this (dem. pron.)		<i>t</i>	you, your (suffix-pron.)
	<i>tw3</i>	man of low station		<i>t3w</i>	wind, breath, air
	<i>twy</i>	this (dem. pron.)		<i>t3ty</i>	vizir
	<i>twr</i>	respect		<i>tw</i>	you (dep. pron.)
	<i>twl</i>	statue		<i>twl</i>	you (fem. indep. pron.)
	<i>twl</i>	be like		<i>tbwl</i>	sandal
	<i>tp</i>	on, above		<i>tmt</i>	you (fem. indep. pron.)
	<i>tp-c</i>	before		<i>tn</i>	you (dep. pron. 2nd pers. sing.)

	<i>tn</i>	you, your (dep. and suffix pron.)		<i>drp</i>	make offerin
	<i>tn</i>	where, from where			
	<i>tnṯt</i>	platform, dais		<i>ḏstt</i>	estate
	<i>ts</i>	knot, attach		<i>ḏw</i>	evil, bad
	<i>ts</i>	utterance, teaching		<i>ḏbʿ</i>	finger
	<i>tsm</i>	dog		<i>ḏḥw</i>	provisions
				<i>ḏr</i>	since
	<i>d3r</i>	control		<i>ḏrw</i>	limit, border
	<i>di</i>	give		<i>ḏr-ntt</i>	because
	<i>dw3w</i>	morning, to-morrow		<i>ḏrt</i>	hand
	<i>dp</i>	taste		<i>ḏs</i>	self, own
	<i>dpt</i>	boat, ship		<i>ḏd</i>	say, speak
	<i>dmi</i>	place, locality			

INDEX and TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS

Absolute time: pp. 33,36,48,73.

Adjectival sentence: a sentence with an adjective in initial position, pp. 31,40-41, 71, 80.

Adjective: quality word like 'good', 'bad', 'tall',
genitival adjective, p. 6;

the adjective *nb* each, every, all, p. 18;

nisbe-adjectives, pp. 20, 29;

adjectival verbal forms, p. 52, in cleft sentences p. 59, in the negative p. 69;

interrogative adjectives, p. 61;

nn functioning as an adjective, p. 67.

Adjective clauses: with *nty* p. 51, with participles and relative forms p. 52.

Adverb: a word modifying a verb, an adjective, or another adverb expressing time, place, manner, degree, quantity cause, modality.

Adverbial phrase: pp. 15-17;

stative, pp. 24-25;

circumstantial *sdm.f* / *sdm.n.f* pp. 48, 77;

negation, pp. 68-71

Adverbial sentence: a sentence whose most important constituent is an adverbial phrase or its equivalent, pp. 16-26, 79-81.

Antecedent: word that the relative clause, the participle, or the relative form refers to, for exemple 'I will show you *the picture* that I bought yesterday' pp. 51-58.

Aspect: a characterization of the verbal action obtained by morphological oppositions of the verbal system, for instance indicating whether the action has been accomplished (perfective aspect) or not (imperfective aspect), pp. 33, 77.

Bare: 'bare' in front of *sdm.f* and *sdm.n.f* means that the verb form is used by itself without any accompanying element like *iw*, '*h*', *mk*, pp. 33-34, 38, 40, 48, 77, 78.

Biliteral: one hieroglyphic sign for two consonants, pp. 1, 3, 32.

Causal conjunction: a word that indicates that the relation between the clauses is that of cause and effect, the subordinate clause indicating the cause, p. 50.

Causative: a term used with verbs to indicate that the verbal action was caused/made to take place, cf. the examples: 'She ate the apple.' and 'He made her eat the apple.', p. 33.

Circumstantial clause: a subordinate clause indicating manner, time, or conditions of the main statement, pp. 47, 80-81.

Cleft sentence: a cleft sentence is a sentence split up into two parts by means of a relative clause, for instance 'It is an oak that stands there in the field.' 'It was the new book that I gave to him.' 'It was on his birthday that I gave it to him.' This device is used to give emphasis and prominence to one particular part of the sentence. pp. 41, 59.

Comment: is the new information given about the topic. Another term is *rheme*. pp. 10, 16, 21, 24, 36, 40, 41, 43, 61, 65, 67, 71, 72, 78.

Comparative of adjectives: p. 31.

Composed tenses: consist of an auxiliary element followed by *sđm.f*, *sđm.n.f*, or an adverbial phrase, pp. 43-45, 77-78.

Conditional conjunction: a word that indicates that what is said in the main sentence is valid under the conditions given in the subordinate clause, p. 49.

Conjunction: a word that indicates the relation of the following part of the sentence to the previous part, pp. 49-51, 77.

Dependent pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns used as objects and in certain sentence patterns, pp. 21-23, 30, 31, 34-35, 67, 72, 75.

Determinative: a hieroglyph used after phonograms in order to indicate the sense of the word, 2, 3, 26.

Emphatic: implies that one member of the statement has been chosen as the pivot around which the predication turns (cf. *cleft sentence*), pp. (34), 40, 41, 59.

Enclitic particles: designation for a set of words of dependent use closely linked to the preceding word, p. 26.

Final clause: p. 38

Final conjunction: indicates the aim of the statement of the main sentence, p. 51.

Gemination: a repetition of the second consonant of the stem so that the verb has forms where the last consonant and the second last consonant are identical, pp. 32, 52.

Ideogram: a hieroglyph used to express the idea that the sign represents, pp. 2, 4.

Imperative: mood of the verb expressing commands, example: 'go!', 'listen!', pp. 33, 34, 68, 71.

Independent adjectives: p. 31.

Independent pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns used in certain sentence patterns, pp. 9, 10, 59, 75.

Indicative: one of the different moods of the verb. Indicative is the normal, neutral form used in ordinary, objective statements, pp. 33, 36, 52, 63, 71.

Infinitive: substantival verb form, examples: 'to hear', 'to go', pp. 6, 15, 17, 32, 48, 68, 76, 77.

Initial position: place at the beginning of the main sentence, pp. 41, 67, 77-78.

Interrogation / Interrogative: questioning form, pp. 9, 22, 61-62.

Intransitive: designation for a verb that cannot be accompanied by a direct object, example: 'to walk', pp. 33, 36-38, 43, 48.

Juxtaposition: placing side by side without a connecting link, p. 8.

Main sentence: in this book used as a designation for a construction that can constitute a sentence by itself or be used as a principle clause in combination with a subordinate clause, pp. 16, 24, 31, 33, 36, 38, 43, 48, 63, 65, 71, 77-78.

Mood: categories of the verb used to indicate the attitude of the speaker toward what he is saying, as wish, command, emphasis, pp. 33, 34, 36-38, 63.

Morpheme: a minimal, grammatical unit that cannot be divided into smaller independent parts, pp. 16, 33, 37, 45, 47.

Morphology, morphological: the pattern of word formation, pp. 32, 38, 40, 48, 72.

Negative: negative sentence patterns, pp. 65-71, 74.

Nexus: designates the intimate connection between subject and verb, pp. 65, 71.

nisbe: designation for adjectives derived from other word classes, pp. 20, 29.

Nominal sentence: a sentence constituted of nouns or noun equivalents only, pp. 8, 10, 40-41, 47, 59, 65, 71, 79.

Non-enclitic particles: designation for a word in initial position with functional or relational use, pp. 8, 21-22, 24-25, 73.

Noun or substantive: a word designating a person, an animal, a thing, or an abstraction, pp. 2, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 40, 53, 59, 72; gender and number p. 3; genitive p. 5-6.

Numerals: words and symbols denoting numbers, p. 19.

Particle: a small word of functional or relational use. pp. 22, 26.

Participle: form of the verb functioning as an adjective and corresponding to a relative clause whose subject is the relative word, pp. 52-56.

Passive voice: manner of expressing the relation between the subject and the verb when the subject undergoes the action of the verb, ex. 'He is carried.' as opposed to the active voice 'He carries.', pp. 8, 25-26, 53, 63, 66.

Phonogram: a hieroglyph with phonetic value, p. 1.

Possessive: pp. 7, 9, 13, 29.

Possessive sentence: p. 75.

Pragmatic: used concerning the relation between the words, expressions, or symbols and their users, p. 72.

Predicate: what is said about the subject, p. 65.

Preposition: short words expressing, in their concrete use, relations of space, time, manner, or means, in their abstract use, mostly causal and final relations, pp. 6, 7, 14-16, 16-17, 19, 29, 31, 34, 40, 43, 49, 75, 77; used in propositional phrases, p. 14-16.

Pronoun: a word replacing and referring to a noun, known from the context, pp. 6-8, 9-10, 12, 15, 16, 23, 34, 52, 58, 72, 75.

Prospective: mood of the verb expressing command, wish, prohibitions, or the like, pp. 33, 38-39, 48, 53, 60, 63, 67, 71, 78.

Prospective relative form: a relative form with future meaning, p. 53.

Reduplicate: repeating of two of the radical consonants of the verb thus forming new verbs of four or more radical consonants, pp. 32, 40.

Relative clauses: pp. 51, 52-58, 70, 71.

Relative form: form of the verb functioning as an adjective and corresponding to a relative clause whose subject is not identical with the antecedent, pp. 52-53, 56-58, 59, 69, 71, 76.

Relative time: pp. 33, 48.

Resumptive words: words used together with participles and relative forms and in relative clauses modifying the relation to the antecedent, pp. 52, 58.

sgm.ty.fy: a participle with future meaning, p. 53.

Strong verbs: verbs whose last radical consonant is not a weak vowel (*i* or *w*), p. 32.

Subject: the designation of a noun or a pronoun (or its equivalent) used as the actor expression of an active verb or denoting the one undergoing the action of a passive verb. The combination of verb and subject can be used in different functions in Egyptian sentences. pp. 7, 16, 33, 37, 45, 48, 52, 63, 65, 72, 76.

Subordinate clauses: a syntactic construction that is part of a sentence in combination with a main sentence, pp. 16, 24, 33, 47-58, 69-70, 71, 77.

Substantive or noun: a word designating a person, an animal, a thing, or an abstraction.

Suffix-pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns, pp. 6-8.

Syntax, syntactic: the pattern or structure of word order, clauses, and sentences, pp. 33, 38, 40, 72.

Temporal conjunction: a word that indicates that what is said in the main sentence is valid at a certain time, p. 49.

Tense: verb category to indicate the time of the verbal action, pp. 33, 36-38, 40, 43, 48, 53, 78.

Tertiae infirmæ: designation for verbs whose third root consonant is *i* or *w*, pp. 17, 32.

That-form: a personal substantival form of the verb, pp. 40-41, 63, 65, 68, 71, 78.

there is / was : general existence, p. 74.

Topic: what is taken as the communicative point of departure of the sentence. It is what is known by the context. It is also what is known, presupposed through the knowledge of the cultural or situational context. Another term is *theme*. pp. 10-11, 16, 21, 23, 24, 40-41, 43, 66, 67, 72-73, 78.

Topicalization: a way to mark a single member of a statement for specification or contrast. It is the extra marking of the topic by means of frontal or rear extraposition. pp. 72-73.

Transitive: designation for a verb that can be accompanied by a direct object, example: to see (something), pp. 26, 33, 36-38, 43, 48, 63.

Triliteral: a hieroglyphic sign for three consonants and a stem designation, pp. 1, 3, 32.

Verb: a word expressing action or state, and that can, by means of additions, be made to express tense, aspect, voice, and mood, pp. 7, 17, 23, 24-26, 31, 32-33, 34, 36-38, 40-42, 43-47, 48, 52-53, 59-60, 63, 65-71, 72, 76-78.

Weak consonants: *i* or *w*, p. 32.

Weak verbs: verbs whose last radical consonant is *i* or *w*, pp. 17, 26, 32, 40, 53.

Word order: pp. 5, 10, 13, 18, 28, 72.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Admonitions**
 2.9 p. 62
 3.13 p. 11
 5.9 p. 42
 9.7 p. 66
 13.3 pp. 47, 61
- Amduat, Hornung 1963**
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 I 26 p. 30
- Beni Hassan (B.H.)**
 I 8.5 p. 35
 I 8:19 p. 75
 I 26 p. 56
 I 26 102 p. 28.
 I 26 153 p. 31
- Bibl. Aeg.**
 IV 25.9 p. 70
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 ch. 17.12 p. 30
 ch. 17.13 p. 56
 ch. 125 pp. 13, 14, 30, 37,
 56, 57, 58, 62, 67, 70
 ch. 179.10 p. 76
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 574.3 p. 44
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 38.9 p. 9
 268.9-11 p. 64
- Cairo**
 Stela 20485 p. 52
 Stela 22025 p. 21
- Coffin Meshet Assiut**
 p. 9
- Coffin Texts (CT)**
 II 214 a-b p. 48
 II 219 c-d p. 39
 II 219 e p. 39
- II 219 f p. 38
 II 222-223 c p. 48
 II 402 b p. 60
 III 308 a p. 58
 IV 97 a p. 58
 IV 97 i p. 18
 IV 97 i-k p. 49
 IV 134 b-c p. 64
 IV 326 k p. 66
 VI 273 b p. 60
 VI 389 i p. 60
 VII 477 j p. 49
 VII 507 e p. 37
- Destruction of Mankind**
 1.22 p. 77
 8 p. 58
- Erman, Reden**
 58 p. 41
- Hammamat (Hamm.)**
 110 p. 18
 114.83 p. 20
- Harhotep**
 396-397 p. 68
 562 p. 75
- Hymn to Amun Leiden**
 5.21 p. 8
- Kahun**
 11.23 p. 52
- Lacau (Lac.)**
 TR 2.72 p. 64
 TR 23.35 p. 63
 TR 32.2 p. 63
- L.D.**
 III 124d p. 9
- Lebensmüde (Leb.)**
 4 p. 57
 11 pp. 35, 66
- 21 p. 74
 38 p. 11
 52 p. 55
 103 p. 62
 115 p. 66
 122 pp. 67, 74
 130 p. 75
- Louvre**
 C 15 p. 69
 C 30 I 2-3 p. 58
- Nu**
 98.6 p. 63
 99.40 p. 46
 133.20 p. 45
- P. Ebers**
 1.7 p. 75
 48 p. 46
 100.15 p. 75
 356b p. 46
 848 p. 46
- P. Rhind**
 50 p. 46
- Peasant (Peas)**
 B 1.3 p. 56, 57
 B 1.5 p. 61
 B 1.11 p. 47
 B 1.16 p. 75
 B 1.18 p. 61
 B 1.20 p. 10
 B 1.24 p. 44
 B 1.43 p. 51
 B 1.59 p. 29
 B 1.68 p. 54
 B 1.75 p. 37
 B 1.76 p. 25
 B 1.79 p. 47
 B 1.80 p. 35
 B.1.83 p. 44
 B.1.84 p. 18
 B.1.85 p. 59
 B.1.99 p. 54

B.1.140 p.	11 p. 73	B79 p. 28
B.1.152 p.	12 p. 35	B81 p. 11
B.1.159 p.	13 p.35	B82 p. 31
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B.1.216 p.	81 p. 37	B101 p. 58
B.1.242 p.	86 pp. 43, 72	B120-121 p. 74
B.1.320 pp.	109 p. 64	B133 p. 61
B.2. 117 p.	111 p. 68	B143 pp. 43, 48
B.2.131 p. 51	127 p. 20	B151 p. 36
B 2.131 p. 51	128 p. 67	B155 p. 31
	131 p. 67	B166 p. 38
R 2 p. 45	132-134 p. 39	B167 p. 39
R 7 p. 76	134 p. 31	B173-174 p. 52
R 39 p. 11	135 p. 58	B174 p. 44
	142 p. 54	B185 p. 73
Pyramid Texts (PT)	149 p. 57	B188 p. 58
412 b p. 41	152 p. 11	B190 pp. 35, 48
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Ptahhotep (Pt. / Ptah.)	166 p. 43	B227-228 p. 66
18 p. 28	167 p. 22	B230 p. 66
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53 p. 47	172 pp. 30, 76	B241 p. 76
74-76 p. 41	175 p. 56	B246 p. 17
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Sallier (Sall.)	B43 pp. 13, 42, 63	B280 p. 17
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II 4.3 p. 38	B47 pp. 67, 74	B289 p. 56
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